Ypsilanti Commercial.

VOL. XVII, NO. 40. { ONE DOLLAR WEEKLY. } YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1880. { ONE DOLLAR WEEKLY. } WHOLE NO. 872.

Hear Ye! Hear Ye! Just in Time!

SANTA CLAUS

Has the full results of the census of Eastern Michigan, and from his head quarters at

FRANK SMITH'S EMPORIUM

sends forth the following estimate, One Bushel of Treasure for each inhabitant, and some extra for the extra good.

Frank Smith will find geat pleasure in showing these beautiful Articles, surpassing all of St. Nicholas' previous efforts, to all comers. It will be well to call early and often. Don't forget the list.

TOYS of all Kinds.

Fine Jewellry, Opera Glasses, Gold Pins, Beautiful Books for all ages, Vases, Toilet Sets, Dressing Cases, Cutlery of all kinds, the most Beautiful Collection of Chromos and Birthday Cards, every Kind of Picture Frame, and then the One Thousand Things there is not room to name. Please make it your first business to spare a little time

At the Emporium.

FALL 1880.

C. S. WORTLEY & BRO.

Call attention to their very Complete

Line of

BOYS and CHILDREN'S

SCHOOL AND DRESS SUITS,

For the

FALL AND WINTER!

The Largest Stock. The Lowest Prices.

Holiday GOODS.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me for the past 20 years, I take this method to inform my friends, customers and the public in general, that my

STOCK FOR THE COMING HOLIDAY

Will be Larger in Extent and Richer in Quality

than I have ever before shown, and I extend a cordial invitation to all, whether wishing to purchase or not, to an

Inspection of Stock & Prices.

Having purchased my Goods for 20 years exclusively for Cash, I am satisfied I can compete favorably with any similar Establishment in the State.

S. H. DODGE,
JEWELER.

Professional Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

EDWARD P. ALLEN, Attorney at Law. Office, Laible Block, Ypsilanti Mich.

JOHN H. FOX, with FRANKLIN HINCKLEY, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Arcade Block, Ypsilanti, Mich.

W. H. JEWETT, Attorney at Law. Special and General Insurance Agent, and adjuster of fire losses, Follett House Block, Cross St., Ypsilanti. 728

CLARENCE TINKER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and General Insurance Agent. Special attention given to Collection and Conveyancing. Negotiations made and loans effected on mortgages, &c. Office in Masonic Block, Depot, Ypsilanti, Mich. 700

J. WILLARD BABBITT. D. C. GRIFFEN.

BABBITT & GRIFFEN, Attorneys and Councellors at Law, and General Insurance Agent. Negotiations made, and Loans effected on Mortgages and other Securities. Office, in Van Tuyl's Block (first floor), Huron St., Ypsilanti.

DENTAL.

M. F. FINLEY, D. D. S., DENTAL Rooms over J. Sanders' Clothing Store in Union Block, cor. Congress and Washington streets, Ypsilanti, Mich Anaesthetics administered if desired. 813

J. E. POST, M. D., D. D. S. DENTIST. Rooms over Dr. H. Van Tuyl's Drug Store, south side of Congress Street, Ypsilanti. All work warranted. N. B.—Nitrous Oride Gas administered.

PHYSICIANS.

A. J. WILLIAMS M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office and residence, 17 Washington street, two doors south of M. E. church.

WM. PATTISON, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Accoucheur. Will attend to calls in city or country. Office nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, Huron Street, Ypsilanti.

BANKING.

HEMPHILL, BATCHELDER & CO., BANKERS, corner of Congress and Huron streets, Ypsilanti. 800

1881. **Fresh & New.** 1881

THE

Michigan Farmer,

DURING THE COMING YEAR WILL BE

Brighter, Fresher, More Entertaining and Instructive than Ever.

For the coming year the FARMER will be kept up to its present standard of excellence, and new and interesting features added to it as they become necessary. We are determined that Michigan shall be represented by as good an agricultural paper as is published in the country. The

Agricultural and Horticultural

Departments, with everything pertaining to the Farm, the Orchard and the Garden, will be made more complete and instructive than ever.

THE MARKETS

for Produce and Live Stock will always have our best efforts, and form one of the most important features of the FARMER. The

Veterinary Department

has proved a great success both as a matter of interest to readers and as a valuable help to owners of stock, and will be continued and improved upon.

The Household

Department we expect to enlarge and improve, and make it one of great interest.

CHEAPEST & BEST!

The FARMER will be furnished at the rate of **$1.65** per year, postage paid

Reliable Agents Wanted.

Address JOHNSTONE & GIBBINS,
871-3m **Publishers, Detroit, Mich.**

NEAT'S VARIETY Store Is Ahead.

We keep

All Kinds of Goods

GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
GLASS WARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
RUBBER GOODS,
UNDER WARE,
CLOTHING,
GLOVES, MITTENS,
OIL CLOTH,
HARD WARE,
TIN WARE,
WELL & CISTERN PUMPS,
WOODEN WARE,
Large Assortment THREAD,
" " WHIPS,
SALT & WATER LIME.

Yankee Notions

of all Kinds.

WE KEEP EVERYTHING

AT

G. A. & T. Neat & Co.

Local Matters.

SATURDAY, December 4, 1880.

Personals are solicited. All persons going on a visit or having friends visiting them from abroad are requested to notify us by mail or otherwise

Subscribers will find opposite their names either the date or the number of the paper to which they have paid. When the year only is given, as "81, 82," it means the 1st of March of that year.

Advertisements, such as To Rent, for Sale, Wants, not exceeding three lines, will be inserted one week for 10 cents, three weeks 25 cents. Situations wanted, free.

Commercial Office, in new block, opposite Post Office, corner Huron and Pearl streets.

Don't forget that all subscribers to the dollar weekly, wishing to change and secure the seven column quarto, can do so at any time by making up the difference between $1.00 and $1.50. By paying $1.50 now you will receive the larger edition to March 1st, '82. A GRAND CHANCE.

Last Sunday was the first in advent.

Band of Hope Wednesday afternoon.

Justice Skinner has wisely resigned. Who is to be his successor?

Citizens Temperance prayer meeting in W. C. T. U. hall Tuesday evening.

The large seven column quarto for sale at the News office.

Cap social and oyster supper in Good Templars' hall to-night.

Judge Harriman is notified that the Insane Assylum at Pontiac is crowded and no more patients can be received at present.

The biggest pile of beans we venture to assert ever seen in this city has been heaped up by O. A. Ainsworth.

The seven column quarto edition will be just the thing for all those wanting additional reading matter—only $1.50.

Notice the old-time Jeweler's announcement this week—N. H. Dodge—20 years but as fresh and gay as ever.

The ladies of the Pioneer Society know how to get up a good dinner. This was conceded on all hands Wednesday.

Some party left a fur tippet at the church Wednesday. The owner can call at the office and get it.

A. A. Bedell has rented the store on the corner for many years used as a drug store, and will move his stock of boots and shoe there soon. Westward bound.

The demands of our work required a couple of additional hands. An advertisement in the *Evening News* fetched them straight way.

The *Courier* is pretty curt over the death of Prof. Watson, mentions the fact way one side in the midst of University items in eight lines and this is all.

The Boston *Herald* says of Avery's lecture: "A very scholastic address, well spiced with humor and point."

Tickets for Avery's wonderful lecture at the book stores.

Mr. C. Hagadorn has rented the Follett house livery and proposes to keep one of the best establishments in the city. Take note of it.

The Secretary's report of the Pioneer Society of course only gives the skeleton, it would be impossible to give the heated discussions, personal flings etc.

The cold so unexpected froze us all up. The Normal school suffered from frozen pipes. The opera house pipes had to be thawed out. S. Post finds that conveniencs and comforts have their draw backs.

We are printing a 24x36 sheet four pages folio for the world renowned threshing machine manufactured in this city by Edward D. Macpherson. The Ypsilanti machine works with their celebrated Monitor occupy a liberal space.

The electoral vote of Georgia is left out in the cold and won't count on account of State rights—the State law in contravention of the National regulating the meeting of the electoral college.

The seven column quarto contains eight columns more of reading matter, besides its 56 columns are over two inches longer than our former six column quarto—maktng it a third larger than any other paper in the county and only $1.50.

St Nicholas. Well I declare if we have not before us a magnificant copy for December. Won't the girls and boys smile all over as they see the beautiful pictures and the interesting reading matter.

The attendance at the Pioneer meeting was large. Gray headed folk in abundance the honor of our county. Old age crowned with righteousness and wisdom is a great glory to any people.

Col. Crandall made an interesting speech at Light Guard Hall last Sunday afternoon. He knows how to tell a good anecdote. Thoroughly in earnest, he convinced the audience of the truth of his statements. Several signed the pledge. The temperance cause is reviving.

The quarto dollar and a half edition will contain 26½ additional columns of reading matter the same length of the dollar weekly and all for 50cts. It will embrace all the news of the day, and more Michigan news than any other paper in the county.

Nearly opposite this office is Mr. A. Miner's building, corner of Pearl and Washington streets. In the rear of Werkman & Boyce is a first-rate blacksmith. The shop has been recently repaired, and our neighbor is ready for work. Call, and you will like him.

Last Saturday evening a small unoccupied house on the flats owned by Mrs. Ellen Whitman was burned, the work of an incendiary. Insured by Capt. Allen for $200.

The Good Templars are to have a cap social and oyster supper at their hall tonight. Admission five cents. Supper for single parties fifteen cents. Twenty-five cents a couple. Good supper and a good time.

The Original Tennesseeans drew a good audience at the opera house last Monday evening. Their imitation of old-fashioned singing at the South was complete. The members of the troupe possess fine voices. The solos as well as the choruses were wel rendered.

Professor Avery in his lectures upon electricity, magnetism, optics and the Electric Light, next Monday and Tuesday evenings at Normal Hall, will perform more brilliant and wonderful experiments than any Prof. Richards performed a few years ago at the Seminary.

Frank Smith has not the time nor our paper room to tell what jets of joy the Emporium is prepared to send out cheaply to the good people of Michigan. Don't fail to give him an early call, and remember if you want to subscribe for any paper or magazine, he can do it for you, save you money and time and make a little money himself all the while.

Hon. E. Rexford handed us the Potsdam paper containing the record of the good bye speeches made on the occasion of Dr. McVicar's departure, with the request that we give a generous notice. We gladly publish all the speeches nearly in full, not simply as complimentary to the doctor, but as calculated to create a new enthusiasm in behalf of our Normal, an inspiration to the faculty, students and citizens.

Next week's COMMERCIAL will be a rich one. We shall give the history of the town of York, read at the Pioneer meeting this week. Liberal extracts from the Thanksgiving discourse of Rev. A. Bovert; also the main features and criticism of Prof. Bellows famous essay read before the young peoples' society of the Presbyterian church. All the above will be found in the large seven column quarto. For sale at the News offices.

Messrs. Roussup & Gannet have started a daily in Ann Arbor. It is not half the size of the COMMERCIAL. They wisely begin way down. Title, "The Daily News." And it is newsy. Ann Arbor is just about forty miles too near Detroit to make a success of a daily. But perhaps this effort will succeed, especially if they are not drawn into the whirlpool of Ann Arbor personal fights.

Letters remaining in P. O. Dec. 2.

James O. Brown,	Mrs. Mary Brown,
Mary Babcock,	W. J. Butler,
Anna Lambert,	Lydia Mosbar, 2,
Mr & Mrs C C Potter,	P. Ritter,
C. M. Smith,	Charles Williams,
Chas. Woodford,	G. Whire,
Mrs. Mollie Vail.	

Capt. J. C. Bontecou, that well-known eloquent and forcible speaker on temperance, will again be with us next Sunday afternoon at Light Guard Hall. The committee have assurance that the hall will be warm and comfortable. Let everybody come early. They will be well paid in a good and instructive address.

To our neighbors and those dear friends whose many acts of kindness during the long illness of our darling boy will never cease to be cherished. As well as for the continued manifestation of their love and sympathy in this our most recent affliction, we desire through this medium to convey our sincere thanks, and that God in His Infinite mercy may protect and preserve you one and all, is the fervent prayer of Thomas J. and Cornelia B. Haywood.

Ypsilanti November 2d 1880.

HOLD ON NOW.—Don't say it is only a Scientific lecture and not attend. It is an illustrated experimental lecture on the electric light, many and beautiful experiments in magnetism, electricity and optics. The lecture is to be given by

ELROY M. AVERY,

author of a valuable work on Natural Philosophy.

THE PLACE

Normal Hall, evenings of Dec. 6th and 7th Monday and Tuesday next, admission 25cts, more than a ton of apparatus used in the lecture.

Our people are soon to enjoy another real musical treat. It will equal, and if we are not mistaken, excel in popular expression, variety and choice selection, any previous effort of the society. The 21st concert of the Musical Union, under the direction of Profs. Pease and Hewitt, wil be given at the opera house on Friday evening next, December 10th. It will consist, 1st, of a fine sacred chorus—"As the hart pants," based on the 142d Psalm, rendered by a full chorus of more than fifty voices. This selection contains some of the finest music ever composed by Mendelssohn. This chorus will be followed by other choruses, duets, quartets and solos rendered by our leading singers, rendered, as you will see, in fine style. Mrs. R. Winchip, of Adrian, with her fine soprano; Mrs. E. Allen, of Ann Arbor, and Messrs. McCabe and Hall, of Detroit—the first a marvelously sweet-voiced tenor, the second in character humorous songs, will assist in this concert. Mr. David Bimbery (a pupil of the great violin teacher, Joachim), a superior violin soloist, has also been secured, who will furnish the audience two or three of his unequaled pieces, which would alone be worth the price of admission, placed at 25 cents so that all may be able to get into the opera house and enjoy something so good, at a cost which is within the reach of all. Sale of reserved seats without extra charge begins at Samson's to-day.

FIRE! FIRE!

Tuesday afternoon, at 4 P. M., the lower Ypsilanti paper mill was discovered to be on fire. The fire originated in the rag room, no doubt from the ignition of a match. The alarm was immediately given, and the mill pumps began to play two streams, soon reinforced by the city steam engine, adding two more powerful streams. Chief engineer Scovill soon saw that instead of playing through the windows, the most efficient course would be to play on the roof. Though the fire started on the first floor, it was carried by the elevator to the second, and here was where it raged most fiercely, consuming the woodwork of the iron roof, and about fifteen feet fell in. Though rags burn slowly, yet they burn persistently. Being in bales of some 600 lbs. each, and the cords burned off, it was necessary to carry them out in order to extinguish the smoldering fire, and the moment they were touched they fell to pieces, making tedious work. It was eight o'clock before the fire was searched out and extinguished. The fire was confined to the north building adjoining the straw building. The entire mill structure is insured for $29,000. The estimated loss is $5,000, which amount is, of course, covered by the insurance. Mr. Cornelius Cornwell was in Detroit coming out on the six o'clock train. We were on the same train, and, singularly, conversed in referenee to a burned building in the suburbs of Detroit. Clark Cornwell was at Geddes. He was immediately notified by the telephone, and was on hand in twenty minutes. The Cornwells are mailed and armed against fire. Sad experience has taught them a lesson, and thus the devouring elements have a hard fight to get much the start. They are also intensely plucky. The next day forty men were at work clearing up and rebuilding.

A SURPRISE.

A very pleasant affair took place Thanksgiving evening at the residence of Mr. J. Evarts Smith, in the township of Ypsilanti. A number of personal friends, being cognizant that it was the 15th anniversary of their marriage, as well as the birthday anniversary of Mr. S., invited their many friends to join with them in a testimonial expression of congratulation and esteem. So, at an early hour, the residence of Mr. Morton, a near neighbor, was lighted and warmed, and Mr. and Mrs. Holmes ready to welcome the assembling friends; and at about eight o'clock a procession of carriages formed there and started to make their descent upon their unsuspecting vietims near by. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had been entertaining friends during the day. A few additional lights convinced them that about one hundred friends were there. As if by magic a brilliant reception sprang into existence. The dining room was taken possession of, and tables soon displayed tempting viands, and fairly groaned under their load of dainties. But the *crowning* event was later, when an extension table, spread to its full capacity, was filled to overflowing with crystal gifts, in all imaginable forms, sizes, colors and values. Those who were present can only *fully* realize the presentation ceremony when the Rev. Mr. Richmond, pastor of the family, stepped forward to the table, and was met by Mr. and Mrs. Smith, with their family, from the parlors opposite. Mr. R. congratulated them upon having reached successfully the coveted 15th solution—so deep had been the research, so intricate the problem with the numbers 13, 14 and 15. To have (under so grand surroundings) *attained* the prize was not a small success. Mr. Smith responded in the following well chosen expressions: "My dear friends, I am utterly unable to express to you the satisfaction that this expression of kindly feeling gives us, coming, as it does, so entirely unexpected. We came to Ypsilanti with the expectation of spending our days among you. and with the many expressions of friendship we have had from time to time, and see around us to-night, we truly have reason to feel that 'our lines have fallen to us in pleasant places.' We thank you heartily for these beautiful tokens of your regard. But, more than all, we thank you for your presence here tonight, and your kindly greetings. We cordially welcome you to our home, hoping that the friendship so pleasantly begun among you will grow stronger while life lasts. MRS. F. S. FINLEY.

NORMAL ITEMS.

Be sure to attend the scientific lectures at Normal Hall on Monday and Tuesday evenings. They will be very interesting.

Last Thursday the Normal was surprised by a visit from Mr. Farrand A. Wallace, who is slowly recovering from his illness which hindered him from graduating. He was elected President of the class of '80, but was forced to resign on account of sickness.

One week from to-night the Pleiades and the Zealots will hold a joint meeting. A paper will be read by each society; and if we may judge from the entertainments given by the "cluster of seven" personally, it will be a very enjoyable time on all sides.

Dr. MacVicar has made a change in the seating of the students. They are seated, girls and boys together, according to classification. Formerly the ladies sat on the south side only, and the gentlemen on the north; but now the chapel presents a variegated appearance, the flowers being mixed in with the shrubbery. Many of the gentlemen like the arrangement, especially if situated "favorably;" but when a tall young man tries to march well behind a short young lady, the effect is not so extraordinarily pleasing to that young man as you might imagine, but it is quite so to the lookers-on.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

SUBJECTS FOR TO-MORROW.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. J. M. Scott. A. M., "Lessons from the Life of the Apostle Paul." P. M., Prayer Meeting at 6 o'clock.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Regular Services.

M. E. CHURCH.—Regular Services.

A. M. E. CHURCH.—Regular Services.

NEW JERUSALEM CHAPEL. (Swedenborgian)—A. M., "The Camel and the Needle's Eye."—Luke 18: 25. P. M., "The finding of Moses, and the Nature of his mission."—Exodus 2: 5-6.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Regular Services.

P. M. CHURCH.—Regular Services.

All services begin at 10:30 in the morning and 7 in the evening.

PIONEER MEETING.

The Washtenaw County Pioneer Society held their second quarterly meeting for the present year in the Baptist church in this city, last Wednesday. The meeting was called to order by the President Hon. E. D. Lay. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Bourns Pastor of the M. E. church. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Sketches of Pioneers who had died during the quarter were read, and on motion of Mr. Sessions were placed in the hands of the Necrologist and by him to be delivered to the Historian. The President read a friendly communication from Mr. Dewy, President of the Lenawee County Pioneer Society, which was placed on file. The historical committee made a verbal report stating that they had made an arrangement with Chapman & Co. of Chicago to compile and publish a history of Washtenaw County. Mr. Sessions offered a resolution adopting the report of the committee. After a free and full discussion of the resolution it was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Sessions presented a resolution aksing for a committee of three to be appointed by the President to supervise the publication of that part of the forth coming history which relates to the general history of the County. The resolution was adopted. Mr. Sessions also offered a resolution asking the President to appoint a committee of three in each township to supervise the publication of the history of the townships. Adopted.

Dr. Holmes, chairman of the committee to procure funds for furnishing the Pioneer room in the court house, reported the sum of $36.85.

The Secretary stated that the relics contributed to the Society and now in their room were in a very confused condition, there being no cases or other conveniences for their protection. He further stated that he had seen in the basement of the law building of the University a number of cases that had been laid aside, which, if they could be obtained would supply the want of the Society. He moved that a committee be appointed by the President to ascertain the terms upon which they can can be obtained and if in their judgement the terms would be satisfactory to the Society, they may purchase and place them in the rooms. The motion prevailed and the President appointed C. A. Chapin, L. Davis and J. D. Williams as such committee.

Mr. Williams offered the following resolution:

Resolved: That we tender to the Baptist Society of Ypsilanti for the use of their church edifice for this meeting; To the Presbyterian Society for the use of the basement of their church for dinner, and to the ladies and gentlemen who have so bountifully furnished us dinner, our hearty thanks.

Miss Brooks read a carefully prepared history of the Township of York by Mr. J. U. Fuller of that Township. Mr. Beal moved that the paper be published entire in the forth coming history. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Morell Goodrich moved that the March meeting of the Society be held in the village of Dexter. The motion was adopted. On motion adjourned.

L. DAVIS Sec. E. D. LAY. President.

For additional local see fourth page.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

—RE CAPPING. (Hammers recovered) Tuning, regulating, and general repairing of pianos, making them nearly as good as new. Also organs and melodeons tuned, cleaned and repaired. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at E. Samson's drug and book store will receive prompt attention. H. W. Samson. 872-3m

At Mrs. J. H. Parsons' Photograph Gallery they are prepared to make pictures in all the different styles. Call and see specimens, and get your work done early for the holidays.

—A dozen new and unique tea sets at Littlefields & Weeks this week.

—A dainty tea set of the new Moss Ross decoration, and new shapes, at Littlefield & Weeks.

—Holiday goods in endless variety at Littlefield & Weeks.

—Wedding and anniversary presents to your hearts content at Littlefields & Weeks.

—A full Majolica tea set, which we call a gem at Littlefield & Weeks.

—Our lady friends must not fail to take their visitors to Littlefield & Weeks new crockery store, it is the most popular resort we have in the city.

—Littlefield & Weeks are leading the trade on silverware, to-day, and why! because they struck the rock botton of low prices at the start and have taken pains to acquaint the people with the fact.

—Littlefield & Weeks are opening this week an entire new line of English Majolica the list includes a Fish set, which surpasses anything wr have yet seen.

—I have given your "Sure Cure" a thorough trial, and had many others to try it, and I most earnestly recommend all suffering with Catarrh to use the "Sure Cure."
July 10, '80. (Elder) E. W. BARNES,
Clio, Mich.

Manufactured by DOBYN & MITCHELL, North Middle Town, Kentucky. 864-3m

Ypsilanti Commercial

C. R. PATTISON, PUBLISHER.

SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 4, 1880.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Great activity exists in all the departments of Government, and in business circles, preparatory to the approaching session of Congress. The government clerks are kept busy doing the hard part of the work on the reports—making compilations, estimates, etc., which the heads of bureaus use to give information to the President for his message.

President-elect Garfield's visit created a little flurry in interested quarters, yet little came of it. An intended public demonstration was vetoed by Gen. Garfield, who kept himself to himself, seeing only those with whom he desired to do business. Various efforts were made to draw him out on the Cabinet question, but they have been failures. He says he will gladly listen to all suggestions, but refrains from committing himself. There are rumors that Morton, of New York, is ahead for Secretary of the Treasury, and Pound, of Wisconsin, for Secretary of the Interior but these rumors may have no other foundation than the fact that both gentlemen are in the city and have had interviews with Garfield.

Another rumor is that Gen. Garfield has, through President Hayes, invited Secretary Sherman to remain in his cabinet, but that the latter has not accepted the offer, and seems to prefer making a fight for the Ohio senatorship.

There is much talk about West Point. It is generally conceded that Gen. Schofield, who has served the customary term of five years, will give place to some other appointee, but who the future commandant will be is not publicly known. The institution will probably be taken back under the control of the war department, from which it was in part released under Secretaryship of Mr. Cameron.

As near as can be estimated at the present time the public debt statement for November will not show a decrease of more than $2,000,000.

The annual report of the U. S. treasurer makes a favorable showing as compared with other years, The public revenue has increased nearly $60,000,000 over 1879.

The commissioner of pensions reports that he will need $50,000,000 for the ensuing year.

At a recent cabinet meeting Secretary Evarts announced that the United States commissioners had negotiated two treaties with China, both of which had been signed and will be sent to the senate immediately after it convenes.

There are now about $85,000,000 in gold bullion standing to the credit of the United States treasury, out of which it has been decided to coin monthly $10,000,000 of denominations of $5 and $10. No gold coin of a less denomination than $5 will be coined at present.

The annual report of the register of the treasury states that the total tonnage of the country exhibits a decrease of 101,566 tons; the enrolled tonnage having increased 37,751 tons, while the registered tonnage has decreased 138,723 tons. Referring to ship-building, the register shows that the past year the amount of building has been less by 35,620 tons than the preceding year.

There are already indications that the attempt will again be made to secure a subsidy for the Brazilian mail steamers. The New Orleans and St. Louis members are reported as having combined to insist upon the passage of the bill, which requires the steamers to stop at New Orleans.

Secretary Evarts says that the reported amalgamation of Atlantic cable companies for the purpose of raising rates cannot be consummated. He caused a clause to be inserted in the commission to the French company providing that no combination should be made between it and any other organization to raise rates, under penalty of forfeiting the right to land the American end of the wire. They are also prohibited by the French concession from making any such combination and none could be made.

An effort will be made to push the resolution providing for a constitutional amendment to extend the presidential term to six years. The resolution is now pending in the house judiciary committee. The resolution in its present form makes an incumbent of the presidential office ineligible to a second consecutive term. The second section also extends the terms of members of the house of representatives to three years, half the length of a Senatorial term. Sessions which next precede congressional elections are not usually good business sessions, the reason being that congressmen devote themselves to speechmaking and wire-pulling in order to secure their re-election. An extension of the term to three years, it is argued, would give two sessions for business to one for "buncombe."

The Common School—An Appeal to the Parents in the Country.

BY T. W. CRISSEY, OF FLINT.

There is no more wide-spread and common need, political, social, religious, or of any sort, than the need of improvement in the organization, management, work and results of our country schools. Physically, intellectually and morally, the standard is far too low, or rather the general absence of any real standard is common and lamentable. It is not sufficient that the schools are better than they were thirty years ago, if this be true; but it is sufficient cause for alarm and for action that they are generally worse than they were ten years ago, poor as they were then. If these things are so, (and it is generally asserted), it is high time that the question should be asked and answered, why are they so? And when the answer has been made known, intelligent and decisive action should follow. The cause is with the people, and from the people the remedy must come, if it come at all. And we have faith,—it may be "as a grain of mustard seed," in quantity, but we have faith that it will come, by-and-by. We cannot, we must not, go on contentedly letting other states and Canada outstrip us, as they are doing, in intelligent, successful efforts for the establishment of good country schools. A gentleman living in the south part of the state, near the Indiana line, spoke of it as a common thing for the Indiana School Boards to employ, in their common schools, persons who had graduated with credit from a Michigan high school, while on this side of the line, children were employed, who had perhaps but little more than entered the grammar department. The remedy is with the people. Elevate the standard of requirements. It may be said that the right kind of teachers in sufficient numbers cannot be found. Very likely true. Nevertheless. elevate the standard! Create a healthy demand,—remembering that a real demand implies readiness to pay a reasonable price for the article demanded,—create a healthy, steady demand for the right kind of teachers, and, if need be, in some instances, shut up your school house, and advertise your need, till your deliverance come, and rest assured, oh, fathers and mothers, that soon a grand supply of real teachers will have prepared themselves to do our glorious work, a work for which your children and your country will by-and-by call you and the teachers blessed! It will cost care and attention, it will cost some money. hut it will pay! It will require for the best results, the employment of persons whose principal business it shall be to see to it that only reasonably well-qualified applicants are licensed to teach, and to see that some definite, intelligent plan of work is carried out, and this will cost a little money, and it will pay! But just so long as the principal aim, in the employment of teachers, is to secure those who will "keep the hours" for the least pay, without much reference to qualifications and general fitness, just so long as persons so employed can squeeze through, and get "certificates," which assert a lie in legal form, just so long the precious time of our boys and girls, the men and women of a few years hence, will be going to waste! This appeals to you, fathers and mothers of precious children. It is, moreover, written by a father who may some day wish to send his boys to a country school. But somebody will say, "Oh, well, he is a school man, and of course will write and talk in that way." Granted—but why are not men and women who have spent their lives in teaching, and in studying the development of mind, and relations of teachers, parents and pupils, the influence of teachers, and the educational needs of the public—why are not these entitled to be heard when these interests are at stake? And why should not their views be carefully considered; with the presumption that they are in the main right, unless already proven to be wrong? In a question of law, a professional lawyer is employed, often at great expense; in case of bodily sickness, the best professional and practical physician is called; to plan and build your houses, you engage the best architects and builders; but in questions relating to the building up of the characters and minds of your children, as well as of their physical forms, in cases that involve the treatment of minds already diseased and warped by bad management, in questions that pertain to the very laws of mind, to the control and training and developement of all the wonderful powers and possibilities of intellect and soul, where mistakes and blunders will result in damage and waste—not of wood or brick, or horse-flesh,—but of mind—in these matters, can it be that you will pass by. as of no value, the opinions of those who have made these things a study;—opinions urged, not by one merely, but reiterated, and emphasized by all who are giving time and careful attention to the study! Can it be that we are so inconsistent! But this is written not by the professional teacher merely, if we are allowed to use the term "professional," but by a tax-paying voter, one who "pays taxes" on perhaps as much as the average voter in the good State of Micigan. This is mentioned simply for the weight that it may have with some, as showing that the writer can and does look at the question from the all-powerfull "tax-payer's" stand-point. Furthermore, he hopes and expects to continue a "tax-payer" as long as he shall live, but does not hope, expect or desire to be a school-teacher all the rest of his life. Still furthermore, he is not now pleading for "the higher education," but is pleading the cause of the children, and the cause of our state and of our nation, in urging the necessity of immediate and intelligent efforts to place the best common school training within the reach of every boy and girl in Michigan. For this he is willing and anxious to be "taxed" more yet.—*Michigan School Moderator.*

MACEDONIAN BRIGANDS.—Macedonia is said to be in a terrible condition. Bands of brigands, strong in numbers and well armed, are infesting almost all parts of the country, taking advantage of the weakness of the authorities, and enriching themselves by the indiscriminate plunder of the inhabitants without distinction of race or creed. Boys and other high dignitaries are being seized, and there are even cases in which all the members of Provincial Councils have been carried off in a body and sent into the mountains. One of the bands demands the sum of £5,000 sterling as ransom for the liberation of two Turkish dignitaries and three Christians who hold the rank of Councillors. Communication is everywhere interrupted. In Epirus incredible atrocities are reported to have been perpetrated. In one case two women are said to have been thrust alive into an oven. The inhabitants are powerless to defend themselves, and are looking for pity and protection from the West.

BRITISH FARMERS.—Slowly but surely the British farmers are finding themselves compelled to adopt a more scientific process in dealing with their land. Their late severe experience has brought them to a condition of mind ready to receive sound advice. This is the way Mr. Findlay Dun, a member of the Royal Agricultural Commission, has told them how to render their farming less precarious and more profitable: "Less dependence than heretofore must be placed upon arable culture; less wheat must generaly be grown, more live stock must be reared and fed, and more darying and vegetable and fruit culture must be prosecuted. Arable land of poor quality which could not fittingly be laid down to grass must be planted with larch, ash, and suitable timber." New England, as well as old England farmers, smarting under the competition of the great West, might with advantage quietly act on Mr. Dun's counsel.

A reporter for a Wisconsin paper writes: "Those who personally esteem our fellow-citizen, Colonel———.will regret to hear that he was brutally assaulted last evening, but not killed.'

Earthquakes.

Some of the most noted of the convulsions.

Australian papers of recent date report destructive earthquakes in the Philippine Islands, and cable dispatches during the past few weeks have announced shocks throughout Spain, Portugal, Southern France and Austria—those in the latter country being especially severe. As calamities of this character seem to follow each other in rapid succession, it is in the nature of probabilities that we shall, before many days have passed, hear of earthquake shocks of even greater violence in other parts of the world. There is no natural calamity that terrorizes mankind as does an earthquake. It comes with little, if any, warning, works its destruction, and passes away almost, with the rapidity of thought. There is rarely any opportunity to escape from it, and if there be time one knows not in what direction to flee.

While no country escapes earthquakes, some are more subject to their visitation than are others. Among these are Central and South America, Spain and Portugal, and Calabria. In South and Central America the inhabitants endeavor to provide against them by building their houses low, with broad foundations and substantial walls.

So frequent are slight earthquake shocks that it is said that somewhere on the surface of the earth one occurs every day. Volcanic districts are especially subject to earthquakes, and one among the earliest on record is that which resulted in the destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii. The most disastrous earthquake of the early part of the Christian era was that of 526, during which 250,000 persons are said to have perished at Antioch alone.

During the last century and a half have occurred some of the most destructive and interesting earthquakes of all history. The best known of these, perhaps, is that which visited Lisbon, November 1, 1855. The shock threw down the main portion of the city, and in six minutes it is estimated 60,000 people perished. Thousands sought safety from the falling buildings by crowding the quay: but it in almost a moment sank with them. The sea receded, returned in a wave fifty feet or more high, and when the waters closed over the place where had stood the people, and floated many boats, not one of either was to be seen on the surface. Over the spot the water stood 600 feet deep.

It is said that that earthquake covered a part of the surface of the earth in extent equal to four times the size of Europe. It was felt on the Alps and in Sweden. In Germany the Springs of Toplitz disappeared for a while, and on their return were so abundant that they deluged the surrounding country. Loch Lomond and other lakes in Scotland arose several feet, and then receded below their ordinary level. On the shores of the Barbadoes, Martinique and Antigua the tide suddenly rose twenty feet, and the sea was black like ink. The shock was felt to some extent in the United States, especially along Lake Ontario and in Massachusetts. It lasted for fifteen minutes, during which the earth in places was seen to wave like the swellings of the sea and occasionally break into fissures. The noise was both frightful and awful. During its continuance waterspouts formed and springs burst forth that continued to flow.

During an earthquake in 1772 an area of fifteen miles long by six wide, including Mt. Papandayang, then one of the highest volcanoes of Java, suddenly sank, carrying with it forty villages and destroying over 2,950 people. A somewhat similar depression of the land occurred at Jamaica, eighty years previous, when about a thousand acres of the capital city, Port Royal, sank in less than a minute, the sea pouring in and driving the vessels in the harbor over the tops of the houses.

The most notable earthquake that ever occurred in this country was the one at New Madrid, on the Mississippi River, in 1811. The shocks lasted several months. Over a territory of about three hundred miles the ground rose and sank in marked undulations, forming lakes and again draining them. The ground burst open in fissures running from northeast to southeast, from which mud and water were thrown as high as the tops of trees. The people noticing the direction of the fissures, felled the tallest trees across that line and escaped being engulfed by climbing upon them. The shocks continued until the destruction of the city of Caracas, March 26, 1812. That entire city became, in almost a moment of time, a heap of ruins, under which were buried twelve thousand of her inhabitants.

The most interesting earthquakes of recent times were those in the Kingdom of Naples and Mexico in 1857 and 1858. In the city of Naples frequent shocks were felt, but while the surrounding country was generally laid waste, it suffered very little injury, attributed by some scientists to its nearness to Vesuvius, which was then in a state of eruption. The provinces of Principato, Superiore and Basilicata suffered severely. In the capital city of the latter, Potenza, not a single house was left in a habitable condition. A number of other cities and towns were likewise reduced to a heap of ruins. It was reported at the time that between 25,000 and 40,000 people perished.

The Mexican earthquake occurred June 19, 1858, and extended throughout the Valley of Mexico. Besides the aqueduct which supplied the city of Mexico with water, many houses were demolished and other property destroyed, aggregating in value several million dollars.

In March, 1859, the city of Quito, in Ecuador, was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake, and many thousand people perished.

It is estimated that over 13,000,000 human beings have perished from the effects produced by earthquake.

There are various theories as to the producing cause of earthquakes. Most theorists agree that they are caused by the same subterranean agency that produces volcanoes, and they are most frequently in the neighborhood of active volcanoes. Roger's theory is that they are caused by the pulsations in the fluid matter beneath the earth's surface.

The phenomena accompanying earthquakes vary. Frequently there is only a slight trembling of the earth's surface; but in some the trembling is followed by a severe shock or succession of shocks, and it is these which effect the damage. The subterranean noises which accompany the shocks are described as similar to that produced by chains pulled about, increasing to loud thunder; like the rumbling of carriages, growing louder and louder until it equals the loudest artillery; like heavy wagons running away over a road; like distant thunder; like the hissing produced by the quenching of masses of red-hot iron in water; or like the rush of wind under ground.

Some writers in describing earthquakes speak of irregularities in the seasons preceding or following shocks; or sudden wind-storms, interrupted by equally sudden calms; of violent rains at unusual seasons; and especially of a reddening of the sun's disc and of a haziness in the air, sometimes lasting for months, evidently believing that these phenomena had some connection with earthquakes.

The unquestioned result of earthquakes have been the formation of new lakes and water courses, at the same time obliterating old ones; the formation of new valleys; the formation of fissures in the earth's surface, and the occasion of landslides.

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL.

A flexible carbon, for electric light, is a new and important invention just patented in England. It can be rolled up and stowed away in a small space.

Glucose is a remarkable production. It is described in a recent French paper as follows: "Glucose—a product with which wine is manufactured without grapes, cider without apples, and confectionery without sugar."

Capt. Lawson, when in New Guinea, found that Mount Hercules was 32,786 feet high. If his calculation is correct that mountain must be taken, in the absence of other and more accurate determination, to be the highest in the world.

It is a noticeable fact that the animals found in America were not so large nor so strong as those of the Old World. Horses were originally imported hither from the Eastern Continent, though now found running wild in nearly all of its parts.

The subcutaneous injection of sulphuric ether, in three-drop doses, at intervals of 12 hours, is recommended by Dr. Comegys for the successful treatment of sciatica; and he also thinks that the substiution of ether for ergotine in dealing with the ticdouloureaux would give good results.

William Salavah of Des Moines, Iowa, had both eyes shot out of his head in the late rebellion. He had just finished a house built entirely by himself. He has a patent also for a stair-carpet fastener and a picture hanger. He receives a pension of fifty dollars a month, is married, but has never seen his wife.

Minnesota thieves hire the best horses they can find at the livery stables, with a driver, to take them a distance of fifty to a hundred miles. When the journey has been made they leave the driver securely bound in the woods and go off with the horses, having gained the advantage of a long start in case of pursuit.

Experiments in feeding cavalry horses on dried flesh meal have lately been made in Germany, with satisfactory results. Chloride of potassium, and the phosphates of potassium and magnesium, are mixed with the meal in small proportions, to promote the digestion of albuminous substance. The horses thus fed soon showed a marked improvement in general condition and appetite.

Siemens and Halske, of Berlin, are now constructing an electric railway between Lichterfelde and Telton with a branch line to Grosse Kadettenhaus. These same men have also just patented a hammer and rock-borer propelled directly by electricity. A rod of iron or soft steel moves within the axes of three coils. A constant current in the middle coil magnetizes the rod, and alternating currents through the other coils cause the rod to be forced in and out with great rapidity.

Professor Bauschinger tested in 1878 iron taken from a chain bridge built in 1829, and found that fifty years of use had not perceptibly altered its quality. He also examined iron from another bridge built in 1852, and found that the average quality remained as at the time of its erection. Professor Thurston tested wire cable of the Fairmount suspension bridge, Philadelphia, with like satisfactory result. It is to be hoped that the Brooklyn bridge will some day show as good a record.

The sun is not burning out. After the lapse of thousands of years we have the most incontrovertible evidence that the light of to-day is no less brilliant now than it was when man walked amid the groves of Eden. We may venture further back into the arcana of time, and say that the sun of the past summer has shone with splendor equal to the radiant power which myriads of ages ere yet man appeared on this planet, stimulated the growth of those luxuriant forests which perished to form those vast beds from which we derive our coal.

The association of architects, in Wurtemburg, after a thorough discussion of the best methods of deadening ceilings, walls, etc., to sound, have arrived at the conclusion that the propagation of sound through the ceiling may be most effectually prevented by insulating the floor from the beams by means of some porous light substance—as a layer of felt, a filling of sand or of stone coal dust, the latter being particularly effective. It is difficult to prevent the propagation of sound through thin partitions, but double unconnected walls, filled in with some porous material, have been found to answer the purpose best.

The minute lines and furrows on persons' hands are likely to receive a far more useful attention than the observation of the great lines by fortune-tellers. There is reason to believe that the spiral whorls on the thumb and finger points are peculiar to individuals and races, and may be as certainly used to define the ethnological class for positive identification of the being possessing them as the measurements of the skull or the examination of a photograph would be. Dr. Henry Faulds of Tuskiji Hospital, Tokio, Japan, in an interesting, but sometimes illogical and confused letter in the Nature, directs attention to this subject in a way which will, however, attract the notice of naturalists and students of the theory of development and heredity. The value of well-based rules of handmarks in judicial inquiries can hardly be over-estimated.

A marriage license was returned to the county clerk at Onawa, Iowa, with the request that the fee paid for it be sent back. The writer explained that the girl had eloped with another fellow.

THE MENNONITES.

Something About This Peculiar People. Their Customs and Religion,

In the autumn of 1874 a small colony, consisting of eighteen families of Mennonites, came to the United States from Southern Russia. These were merely the vanguard sent on to choose a location. They were undecided were they should go, and immediately there sprang up a war between the great railroads of the West about which one should locate these people on their lands. They finally decided upon Kansas as their future home, when the contest narrowed down to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific. The Mennonites chose the former, and located themselves in Southern Kansas, in Marion, McPherson, Harvey and Butler counties.

They were poor, having brought with them on an average not more than $500 each. They went to work immediately, bought farms—principally wild land—from the raiload, but, in a few cases, partially improved farms from American settlers who, frightened by drought and grasshoppers, were anxious to leave. The Mennonites, however, were not in the least dismayed by either of these. The fact, that Kansas was sometimes subject to grasshopper visitations was to them an argument in its favor, for they are well acquainted with the habits of that insect, and say that it will go to none but a good country.

They were soon followed by large numbers of their friends, and now they number, in the four counties named above, at least 14,000. Their method of farming is so different from that of an American farmer, and in its results has been so much more profitable, that the traveler cannot refrain from ins ituting a comparison extremely unfavorable to the latter.

In the short space of five years, beginning with but little money, with families to support, two or three years unfavorable, they have, almost without exception, paid for their farms, which range from 80 to 300 acres, built good, comfortable homes, large barns and granaries, put out orchards and groves, bought all the usual farm implements; have horses, cattle, hogs, and, in some instances, sheep, in abundance; have their farms, with the exception of a few acres reserved for pasturage, all in a high state of cultivation, and are free from indebtedness; while the farm of the American homesteader, who has been there the same length of time, or perhaps even longer will not be as well cultivated, the barns and other out buildings will be small, dilapidated, and almost unfit for use; the house a lonesome, shabby-looking structure; the orchard, if he has any, will be nothing but a few straggling trees, while as for groves and avenues of forest trees, he has never had time to put those out.

In short, there is so great a difference between the two that a stranger can in a very short time, tell which are Mennonite and which are American farms. The why of this contains the "root of all the evil" which afflicts Western farm life; and if Western farmers would learn a few lessons from these same Mennonites they would never again be compelled to apply to their Eastern friends for aid.

The Mennonites went upon their farms with the sole intention of making homes of them. They did not expect to ever leave them again. What they wanted was to make a comfortable home, which would yield a competence, and, by reason of their exertions, be constantly increasing in value, while the American farmer, half the time, buys his farm or take his claim with the intention of making a speculation out of it. He expects to "just put a few improvements on it," and then hold it a few years, until, by reason of advancing civilization, it has increased in value and salability, so that he will be able to make the maximum amount of money out of it with the minimum of labor.

Half of the remainder intend to sell if they have a good offer, and so think it isn't of any use to spend so much money on their farms. The remaining fourth are earnestly at work making homes for themselves and their children. But even those are so lacking in habits of economy in both labor and time, as well as expenditure, that they have not half the results of their labor to show that the Mennonites have.

The colonists brought with them much of their clumsy farm machinery, plows, wagons, and many other implements, but when they saw that employed by Americans, their own was soon discarded. In the barn-yard of one farm which your correspondent visited lay a Russian thresher. It was a cylindrical piece of stone about three feet long by one and a half in diameter, having the surface cut into cogs about three or four inches deep, while an axle passed through its center; the wheat was to be spread upon a threshing floor, horses hitched to the thresher, and it thus rolled over the wheat. They had a hundred of these clumsy machines made soon after their arrival, but not one was ever used. They soon saw the superiority of the American method and adopted it at once.

But perhaps before proceeding further it would be better to tell something of these people and their religion.

The organization was founded near the close of the sixteenth century by Menno Simons, and soon spread rapidly through Holland, Germany and Switzerland. They now number between 200,000 and 300,000, the majority of whom are in America. In doctrine and usages they are in general much like the Baptist church, but are utterly averse to oaths, war, and capital punishment. They are believers in the theory of non-resistance. Indeed, it was to escape liability to military service which led them to emigrate to American.

Their religion discountenances also any participation in civil affairs. As illustrative of this, soon after the first ones arrived they began to try to find some different manner of managing their schools than the American plan, because if they adopted it they would have to become naturalized, vote, and hold office! It was extremely hard for the good Kansas people to understand their hesitancy on the latter subject; but they have become Americanized so rapidly that almost all have been naturalized, and they now vote, and even hold office in their local affairs; but in politics, either local or national, they still refuse to take any part, although it is extremely probable that as the younger generation grows up, learns our system of government, and sees what wonderful paths in life are open to every ambitious youth, their religion will be so modified as to permit their active participation in all political affairs.

A single instance of their wonderful progress will be sufficient, as it is a fair example of what each one has done. Heinrich Richert told us in detail the story of his labors, and his success, which, in substance, was as follows: He came in the autumn of 1874, bringing with him in ready money $1,000; he had a family of ten children to support, his farm to buy, buildings to be erected, farm implements and stock to obtain; before he had gotten his farm into good working order he had incurred a debt of $1,300.

Now he is entirely out of debt, has a farm of almost 300 acres, horses, cattle and hogs in abundance, a good comfortable house, plenty of out-buildings, and farm machinery of the very best, groves and avenues of forest trees, a thrifty young orchard, plenty of neat, close-trimmed mulberry hedges, while his garden, orchard and cornfields were as cloan and free from weeds or litter of any kind as a smooth-swept floor. In addition to all this, it must be remembered that the next year after he came was the "grasshopper year," and that the last two years have been unusually dry. Here Richert added as he finished his story, every feature of his good-natured, intelligent face, beaming with content and satisfaction, that he looked forward to a long and happy life in his new Western home. He estimates his farm and belongings as worth, at the very lowest figures, $4,000.

This is a result which no class of American farmers, North, East, South, or West could or would have achieved. The principal reason of their success lies in their economy. A single instance of this will be sufficient to show that they are the most economical of people. In the majority of cases their fuel is nothing but the refuse of the barn, chopped up with hay or straw, cut into blocks and dried. This with the cuttings of their hedges has served them ever since they have been there, and they expect to use it until the trees, which they have planted, are large enough to use. Contrary to what one would expect, this gives out no disagreeable odor when burning; in fact, the odor is rather agreeable than otherwise, being much like that of peat. Under the same circumstances an American farmer would have done one of three things. He would have hauled wood a long distance, taking a day for each load, and first paying a high price for it; or burned corn; or bought coal, paying a high price for it and consuming much time in hauling it from the railroad. This same economy and thrift is manifest in everything they do. American farmers could learn many lessons from them. Another peculiarity deserves notice. They never build their houses at a distance from one another, but invariably in little clusters of two or three, or perhaps a half dozen or more, thus making a number of little villages at a distance of two, three, or four miles from one another, and adding greatly to the general appearance of the country. When they first arrived one of their elders, looking over the vast expanse of grass-covered prairie, said: "In three years that ocean of grass will be transformed into an ocean of waving fields of grain, just as we left our Molvtschnoi colony." They have certainly kept their promise, and their labors deserve great commendation. Large numbers of them are constantly arriving, and the probabilities are that in a few years this portion of Kansas will be settled entirely by them. They are an intelligent, energetic, industrious class of people, with just those sturdy, upright, and downright characteristics which make the muscle and sinew of a State; and before many years, when they shall have become a little more Americanized, will exert a weighty influence in the affairs of their chosen State.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

Future of the Balloon.

Professor King says: "The ballon is condemned by many, and justly so because there are those who claim for it impossibilities. It can only be used and valued for what it is worth to science. It will never be used as a carrier in the strict sense, because that is impracticable; but for scientific research it is the only means we have of studying the higher regions and learning about the upper currents—about the formation of rain and snow and the action of storms. It is the only thing by which we can raise a point in the heavens clear of the earth; and for these purposes it is invaluable. The day will never come when they will be made to navigate the air against the currents. That can only be done by flying machines having momentum, which a balloon is without, You cannot throw a tuft of cotton against the wind, for the reason that it has no resistance. The balloon's mission is scientific in several ways. You know in case of war it has been very useful in escaping from besieged cities, like Paris, for instance, and for military operations, is the only way of looking into the enimies' fortifications with impunity. It is also valuable for looking down into deep water I had an offer made to me once to float over Lake Erie and search for a missing steamer that sunk in a storm. From a balloon you can look down to the bottom of a very deep water, because you are away far enough to overcome the reflection of the sky.

I have not the least doubt that the air will be navigated by a flying machine, but it will have to fly better than a bird flies, the same as a ship, and than a fish; that is, the ship will carry a thousand passengers and a heavy cargo, and go through the water very swiftly, while a fish has all it can do to take care of itself. The flying-machine will be propelled by some great force— it may be nitro glycerine, it may be with gun-powder, and it may be something else that will give it momentum; but whatever it is it will be light and compact, so that a handful of it, so to speak, will last a whole day. A base-ball travels when hit by a bat, and, if there should be a fly on its surface, it would carry its passenger. You know how nicely a piece of card-board can be shied through the air. The flying-machine will operate on something like the same principle, but balloons will never be used for the purpose, being, as I said before, without momentum."

Master: Bridget, have you seen my ulster? Bridget: No sure and I have not; and what's more, I don't want to. Me brother had one on his leg onst and I never want to see another."

We saw a young man with two heads on his shoulders the other day, but didn't consider it much of a curiosity. One belonged to his girl.

Glass Cloth Made in Pittsburgh.

One of the chief characteristics of glass is brittleness. "As brittle as glass" is a comparison of such universality that there is scarcely a civilized person living who has not at one time or another made use of it. Yet notwithstanding this marked characteristic of glass it is susceptible of being spun and woven into fabrics as perfect, delicate, durable and handsome as the finest silk. Glass has been spun and woven in Austria for a number of years, but never until recently has this been undertaken in the United States. A prominent Pittsburg glass manufacturing firm, Messrs. Atterbury & Co., have provided themselves with facilities for producing various kinds of fabrics from this ordinarily brittle substance, some of which they have already made. Among the articles they are prepared to exhibit are a napkin, a towel and a tablecloth. The latter is about six feet square, and white in color, except the ends and sides, which are a delicate green, and the four edges are fringed. The towel and napkin are the same as the tablecloth, except the ornamental border, which in one is red and in the other pink. These fabrics are as flexible and but slightly heavier than those woven of flax, and the manufacturers state that they can be washed and ironed, like the ordinary tablecloths and napkins. Besides these articles the firm have a number of large feathers made by them, which are fashioned of variously-colored threads of glass, the base being a piece of brass wire. These feathers resemble ostrich feathers, and are wondrously beautiful in shape and color. These goods Messrs. A. & Co. will place on the market just as soon as there is a demand for them, which they think will be in the early future.

The firm can spin 250 of these fine threads, each ten miles in length, in one minute, the process being much more interesting than the spinning of cotton or other threads by the usual methods. The weaving is done with an ordinary loom, some of the machinery of which the firm have adapted to the requirements of the manufacture.

The fabric cannot be ripped or torn, and can be sold at a less price than cotton, silk or whatever other fabric imitated. The firm states that the cloth, whether coarse or fine, when worn as a dress, shawl, or other garment, will be just as warm, easy-fitting and comfortable in every way as clothing of any other kind.

In an interview the other day, a member of the firm said that if the manager of Sara Bernhardt would send them an order for a dress, and send along witn it the most elaborate costume worn by her, they would agree to match it with a costume of glass which would be just as brilliant in color, elaborate in finish, perfect in fit, and epual in its smallest details, even to the buttons, as the original.

It is reported that the machinery used by the firm in the manufacture of these novel fabrics is not in the city, but that the manufacture is carried on at a point where there is but little chance of the methods employed being discovered.—*American Manufacturer.*

The Youth of our Land.

There really ought to be some law against the sale of dime novels to young boys. Instances occur almost daily where the minds of young boys have become so distorted by reading trash that they are ready to slaughter their fellow beings in large quantities. A boy who reads about some avenger of the prairie who chops and splits his cord and a half of Indians regularly every day, or some pirate whose scuppers run off enough blood every minute to make a hundred dollars worth of blood sausage, gets into an abnormal condition of mind and is wholly unfit for the solid work and low wages of real, every day life.

He begins to accumulate pistols, daggers, and other old junk, and longs to run a poniard into some false Spaniard, and twist it around, while he hisses through his set teeth some drivel that he read in a novel. Such a boy will not hoe corn. Near Peru, in Illinois, the other day, a sheriff found a cave where a number of these boys whose minds had become inflated, had established a sort of pirate's glen. The pirate's were not at home, being away probably on an expedition to capture a dark-eyed Spanish beauty, or a bantam or Shanghi beauty, and the sheriff entered the place and took an account of stock. All around were the sinister looking weapons of death, and the treasures and spoils of war, and among them were twelve bottles of lemon beer. This in itself ought to teach boys that there is no such thing as realizing what novels tell about. There never was a novel yet that told about the duke pacing back and forth with a clouded brow, in the elegant drawing room of his castle, and then going to the sideboard and draining a flagon of lemon beer. Not any. The duke always drains a flagon of fine Rhenish wine, seven hundred years old, before he sets out to mutilate a couple of townships of people. A boy ought to see by this that if he is going to try and follow the duke's example he will have to use Rhenish wine instead of lemon beer. And where would be the fun in slaughtering those two townships of people with a skin full of lemon beer or pop? It would be insipid. And not only that, but ridiculous. Suppose the duke should draw his rapier to run a person through the body, and just as he was about to say, "Die, villain," the gas from the lemon beer should come up to his nose. He would feel like a fool. A boy who reads a novel, and becomes all wrought up and excited, never thinks of this. Neither does he think who it is that writes the novel. If he could see the author of the novel—who is some poor devil in some New York garret, who has starved himself half to death for money to buy whisky, and who changes his quarters every month to save rent—he would be ashamed to be seen reading such stuff. The poor broken down scribbler who writes about the brilliant diamonds of inestimable value that flashed upon the bosom of the countess, is probably wearing a sheet of writing paper for a shirt front.—*Peck's Sun.*

THE WRONG SIGN.—He was trying to push himself through the crowd at a fire, when he was halted by a policeman. "I am a member of the interior press." "How do I know you are a member of the press? Where are your credentials?" "Credentials? Well, just smell my breath if you don't believe me," and he breathed in the face of the minion of the law, who replied: "You can't come that on me. You are only a candidate,"—*Galveston News.*

CHARITY.

Give to God's poor! The generous hand,
That gives as unto it is given,
Shall reap a rich reward from Heaven,
While yet endure the sea and land.

While tempests rage, and all without
Presages Winter's gloomy reign,
Let hearts be warm and still remain
Uncankered or by fear or doubt!

No selfish thought bids us enfold
Our hearts within an icy wall!
We shall be free to share with all,
That gift of God not bought or sold—

His charity, which waiteth yet,
Which promptly acts, which loudly calls,
Which palace doors, nor prison walls,
Nor bolts can bar, nor stealth defeat.

Love masters all, and who of Love
Would not be servitor? Then let
Each heart so willing not forget
That deeds, not words, affection prove.

So shall each one his part sustain,
In succor of the chidren here,
And leave upon the dying year,
The record of a mighty gain.

For not a cup of water given
In name of Him who lulls the sea,
Shall be without its special fee,
Shall go without reward of Heaven.

This knowing, let us all unite,
The cause of God's own poor to aid,
He will repay, as He has said,
Where dwell their angels blest in light.

SALLY WAGGS, OF DANBURY.

By all accounts it was more than a century ago that Miss Sally Waggs so astonished the people of this place that they made the remark then, and were given to frequent repetitions of it afterward, that Sally Waggs would have made a great stir in the world had she been a man. Whether it was in 1770 or a few years earlier is not so certain as that it was just as the pumpkin pie of a Thanksgiving dinner had been eaten, and the hickorynuts and hard cider were brought from the pantry. It was while all the company was at this dinner that Miss Sally Waggs said a thing to the people that made the grandfather look very stern, and the son go for his gun, and the others, a dozen of them old and young, forget the heaviness that followed their eating.

What Sally Waggs then said, and what she did for an hour or two thereafter, is a story that has been told in the old Scribner mansion on the Litchfield turnpike over the nuts and cider at every Thanksgiving night since, and the freshness and delight of it are always the same. It was told to-night again, and the faded coat that Sally Waggs wore held up and reverentially touched, as it has been on a hundred or more anniversaries.

Now the wonder of it all seems to have been that such a damsel as this young Sally Waggs should have turned such a corner in her manner of life of a sudden. For her character, or rather her disposition, like her name, appears to have been, up to the time she was 20 years old, very flat. Moreover, her father, old Timothy Waggs, was of no more account in the community than to be regarded as just the man to dig the graves for the dead, and toll the bell for their funerals, and to touch off the swivel on Kick hill at auspicious moments. When he did not do these things, he seemed to make a business of partaking of rum or hard cider, and it is said of him that there never was a time when he did not have this failing, because it appears in the old records of the town that about the time when the capture of Louisburg was celebrated he went so much further than his companions as to make merry on the Lord's day. This was more serious by far than to be a little merry on any other day, and they sent him to the common jail for three weeks therefor.

So, by reason of her father's business and position, and perhaps because of his name, Miss Sally Waggs had nothing to commend her to anybody. And yet of all the girls in that day there was none who could milk a cow with her, nor sooner find one that had strayed into the woods. This doubtless led 'Squire Scribner to take her into his family for a help to his wife, and Mrs. Scribner used to say that she was past dispute stupid in her speech, and brisk about her work beyond comparison with any damsel thereabouts.

There happened to be at the Thanksgiving dinner at which Sally made the revelation of herself a young gentleman who was regarded as a man of parts, and especially worthy of consideration, because his father sent a brigantine to the West Indies from New Haven once in a while laden with goods, and brought her back filled with sugar and rum.

This young fellow was thought to have addressed more than one missive to 'Squire Scribner's daughter Jerusha. At all events, he was friendly with the family, and had tried his wit at a jest with Sally and came off sadly worsted, because she said nothing to him, but only looked at him with a vacant stare in her brown eyes.

He did not like being laughed at, for he had vowed, as a jest, as he was coming home from the Thanksgiving sermon, that he would make Sally Waggs say something that would astonish them that day.

"Ninepence ha'penny to a sixpence you fail," said the 'Squire.

"I'll win that, and wear the silver as a token," said young Lathrop.

"So he said to Sally, as she brought a pitcher of cider in and put it by the 'Squire's place:

"Sally, what would you do if you was King George of England?"

She looked at him only, and the others smiled.

'Sally,' he continued, perhaps a little irritated, 'would you 'troth yourself to me if I asked you?'

'Not till you won me,' she answered, without seeming to be conscious of any sharpness in the reply.

'And how could I win you?' he persevered.

'By fighting ten red coats at once."

'Give me the chance and I'll do it.'

Sally quitted the room for the nuts or some such dessert, and young Lathrop demanded his silver piece of the 'Squire. But the old gentleman refused it, and they had an argument about the merits of the wager, that was so interesting and made such laughter that they minded not the lapse of time.

It was getting so dusk that the forms, but not the faces, were visible, and the 'Squire was for lighting the candles, when the kitchen door was thrown open.

'Don't you hear them?' said Sally Waggs. But as long as he lived 'Squire Scribner insisted that it was not Sally Waggs who spoke, albeit he could not deny that her body stood in the doorway, and that her eyes, even in the dusk that the firelight brightened, sparkled, and her lips moved.

As for young Lathrop he was beyond all power of making out the meaning of it, so surprised was he; and, surprised as he was, he was quick enough to see that there was something about this young woman's look and manner now that forced admiration from him.

'Will you be stupid?' she said; 'will you sit there with your pig and pie driving you into a dose, and let them come and prison you and do worse for the women? You may sit still, if so be it's your will, but I'll fight them till they kill me.'

She went to the corner of the room, and, leaping upon a chest that stood there, reached up and took down a musket that hung upon the wall. Amazed as young Lathrop was at this action, it did not escape his notice that the arm that she put up when she reached for that musket was worth more than a moment's notice, not only because of the whiteness, but also because of the graceful swell of it.

'What mean you, girl?' said Grandfather Scribner, whose mind went back to the year when the settlers in these parts were ready for surprises, and even went to meeting with there flint-locks for walking-sticks.

'Tell me where are your ears?' Sally answered, not yet dismounting from the table, but, pouring powder from the horn into her hand and a tremendous charge of shot, she loaded the weapon and then primed it. Then she put the butt upon the table, and, bracing herself therewith, leaned over and opened the window.

'Listen, now,' she said. 'Hear you not the red-coat Britishers firing? They're coming this way. They'll arson the house as I live. See the light of the flames. Where can be the borough militia?'

The report of musketry was distinct, and the light that came from over the hills showed the track of the invaders. Then it was that Grandfather Scribner seized his gun and the 'Squire seemed to awaken to the business before them.

'And you,' said Sally Waggs, going up to young Lathrop; 'will you stand there like Tom Perkins' lad at school with a dunce's cap on? What will you do? Will you go with us, or will you hide under a petticoat?'

Young Lathrop hesitated not a minute.

'In truth, Sally Waggs, you are a young woman of spirit. You'll not find me wanting.'

Just then old Tim Waggs, faint with running and terror, came in, and, in spite of his anxiety, his first thought was of his stomach, and he begged for a mug of flip or cold, if they hadn't hot water ready. So they gave him a mighty mug of liquor that he made short ado with, and then told them that a handful of British had given the Continental coasters the slip, and were marching up from the coast, shooting, burning and robbing, and sad work they were making, too, he added. For their coming was so sudden, and so many of the young men were away with the Continentals, that the few lads who tried to stop them on Ridgefield hill were of no more avail than a breath of wind.

"And they've heard of your cattle and rum, 'Squire Scribner, and it'll not be two hours later before they are here."

"How many are there, Tim, to the best of your knowledge?" asked the 'Squire.

"Not more than two dozen nor less than a score, 'Square."

"But we are no match. There are only four men, including you, Tim, who are more likely to run than fight," said the 'Squire.

"Not more than four. I'll venture I'll give the red coats cause to think that there are more than four, or twice four," said Sally Waggs.

"And what would you do, Sally?"

"This is what I would do, and will do. Perceive the darkness coming; that will help us or I mistake. Now, father, go to the great barn and take the three lanterns and light them. Mr. Lathrop, you light the two you will find on the beam back of the kitchen oven, and, 'Squire Scribner, if you have your heart in it, prepare powder and shot, and suffer grandfather to load the guns the while, and put no rabbit shot in the muzzles, either. I will be back myself in the space of five minutes or thereabouts."

'Squire Scribner said long after that it surprised him, as he thought it all over, that he did not conjecture that this stupid girl was out of her head, instead of implicitly following the commands she gave them.

In five minutes, more or less, the form of a man appeared in the dining-room with a gun in his hand, and so much of a stranger that the bewildered women were in a great state of consternation, and it was not until the man spoke, and spoke with the voice of Sally Waggs, that confidence was restored.

Indeed, the form seemed that of a man, because Miss Sally had upon her head the cocked hat and on her body the regimental coat that Grandfather Scribner had worn in the French war, twenty years back, and, as for the short clothes and stockings, the mystery of the arrangement by which Miss Sally made herself appear from tho knees down like a heavy-limbed young fellow was never explained.

"Five of us," she said, and with no such thought of the picturesque, perhaps comical, picture she made as flitted through the quick brain of young Lathrop.

She led them out to the hill that flanks the highway by which the British must come, a matter of a hundred rods from the house. Then she commanded her father to fasten the five lanterns to a long pole, and attach each end of that to a tree, and the moment she gave command he was, by such violent swinging of the pole, to make, by the confusion of lights, the five lanterns seem as near like fifty as the alcohol in his nerves would permit.

Without one word of remonstrance 'Squire Scribner obeyed her, and got behind a tree, and Grandfather Scribner knelt, the better to steady his musmuscles, by a rock, while Capt. Sally and young Lathrop stood exposed.

By-and-by the British came along They were merry with liquor, and Capt. Sally's army could hear their boasts of what would happen in the 'Squire's house within an hour.

Young Lathrop was for shooting when away out of range, and Capt. Sally found it necessary to give him a tap on the hip with the butt of her musket that made him wince before he came into discipline.

At last they got, half a dozen of them, well abreast of the army in ambush on the hillside.

"Now," whispered Capt. Sally, "when I give the military command, father, see to it that the lanterns quiver like firebugs, and we'll give them a reception from the 'Squire's farm that some of their mothers and sweethearts will lament."

Then she stepped out into full view, with young Lathrop by her side. She waved her gun with as nearly like the encouraging motion which a commander gives his sword on entering actions as the weapon would permit, and then gave this astounding order:

"Halt the whole universe, by flank into kingdoms—fire!"

The military command astonished the British, but that was nothing to the surprise that followed the volley. Two or three went down, and one staggered and made his way to the roadside, and when the others, looking up, saw the multitudinous display of flickering lanterns, they took no second thought as to whether they had better stay and fight or go the other way, They went with all speed, not stopping to see who were left behind.

Now, of all the nursing and care that wounded soldiers had in all that struggle of the Revolution, none had better than the three men whose bodies had been the targets of Capt. Sally's army, for Miss Sally Waggs nursed them herself.

By the next day the Continental militia were on hand and had driven these marauders back.

From that time on, Miss Sally Waggs went on a new road. It seemed as if she had awakened that night from a sleep that had lasted since her birth. Her advice was wisdom, her courage inspiriting, and her ambition great. So great, in fact, that some years afterward she married young Lathrop and his ships and other possessions, and more than one of her descendants have been in high places since.—*Danbury (Ct.) Cor. New York Sun.*

The Commercial Tourists.

Drummers! Somehow I don't like that name, for they are mighty nice gentlemen and the name don't fit them. I've had to travel with them and mix with them most every day for two weeks, and they are a regular institution. They are smart and well-mannered and generally good-looking, and the joliest set I ever met. They have rubbed against each other and borrowed one another's wit and picked up good things by the wayside until they are splendid company. They are always civil and polite, for their business requires it. I asked one of them for a better name than drummers, and he gave me commercial traveler, tourists, evangelizers, and another said they were peripatetic gentlemen. They distribute a power of money on the railroads and at the hotels, and deserve more consideration than they get. They ought to travel at half price, for I have been over several roads where they constituted more than half the passengers and they are traveling most all the time. But railroads are getting mighty particular somehow. I thought maybe I could slip along on a free pass, and so I hunted up the head man the other day and told him as how I was a sort of a newspaper man and was going about making a few broken remarks for the benefit of the libraries and my numerous offspring and considered myself a public malefactor, but the fellow he never batted his eyes nor stopped reading his newspaper. He just pointed me to a printed card on the wall and I perused it at my leisure. It was in type as red as a bloody shirt and the language were as follows:

In those days there were no passes given. Search the Scriptures.

Thou shalt not pass.—Numbers 20,18.

Suffer not a man to pass.—Judges 3, 29.

The wicked shall no more pass.—Nehemiah 1, 19.

None shall ever pass.—Isaiah 34, 10.

Though they roar they shall not pass. —Jeremiah 51, 12.

So they paid the fare and went.—Jonah 1, 3.

Well, I gave him to understand that I wasn't going to "roar" about the matter, and so I paid my fare and went, but I go to wondering about all that Scripture, and how a railroad man ever found it out, and so I borrowed a book from Mr. Burke and in looking over it I found there was right smart law on the other side, for the Scriptures say:

Then he shall go free without money —Exodus 21, 11.

Let the oppressed go free—Isaiah 58, 6.

I will make thee to pass—Jeremiah 15, 14.

He shall pass—Habbakuk 1, 11.

The passengers that pass—Ezekial 39, 15.

It is a glory to pass—Proberbs 19,11.

Restrain not for me to ride—2d Kings 4,24.

I'm going to poke that at 'em next time and see how they like it. I like railroads. It would be a good thing if the state would make em free to everybody and let em get even by putting up the freight. It would make our people so sociable. There is a power of comfort in riding on 'em and a man who is afar off feels as much at home in a car as he does at the Markham or Brown's National at Macon. Traveling people feel a kind of sympathy for one another as they light each other's cigars and make acquaintance without an introduction. I always did like for a man to ask me for a light or a match or to read my newspaper. When they stop at a one-horse town they can abuse the hotel just like they was brothers. Every town ought to have a good, nice, clean hotel. If it can't be had any other way, the town commissioners ought to provide one at the public expense just for the good name and reputation of the community. I've been where everything smelt sloppy and the plates didn't shine and the knife-handleswere greasy and the back yard was all mud and the pigs were kicked down he kitchen steps. The peripatetics lost their usual hilarity and gobbled down their vittels in a hurry just to fill up and get away. One of 'em said he managed to squeeze along at such places if he could get boiled eggs and sweet potatoes, for they couldn't contaminate them very much, but that the other day when he ordered eggs the darkey came back directly and says, "Boss, didn't you say you wanted dem eggs skambled?" "No," said he. "I want them boiled." After a little he came back again and said, "Boss, hadn't you just as live have them eggs skambled?" "No; I told you," said he, "I want them boiled." "Boss," said he in a whisper, "I is afeered dem eggs ain't fresh enuf to bile, but they will skamble mighty nice."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

A Pennsylvania law provides that all money put into a stake-holder's hands as a wager may be seized and devoted to the support of the poor. The statute is sixty years old, and has long been a dead letter. The Poor Board of Scranton, however, have undertaken to enforce it in that city.

The "Second Sight" Business.

In his autobiography Monsieur Houdin, the magician, tells how he first came to think of second sight. It was suggested to him by seeing his two children playing a game they had invented for their own amusement, in which one of them was blindfolded and the other held up various articles before him and he guessed what they were. When he guessed right, the other took his place. Inspired with a sudden thought, Houdin retired to his work-room and there laid down the first principles of second sight.

Mr. Houdin instantly began to discipline his own memory and that of his oldest boy. One method which they had employed was this: They would walk rapidly past a shop window in which were displayed great variety of attractions, giving a single rapid glance, and then, taking a pencil and paper from their pockets, would see which could write down the greatest number of articles. Houdin says that his boy generally did better than he, frequently writing down as many as forty articles,. Among M. Houdin's friends was an antiquarian who possessed an exceptionally fine collection of ancient coins, gems, medals, etc. in his museum and under his instruction M. Houdin and his son learned to describe accurately every sort of coin and to distinguish between real and spurious antiques. They also learned the name of every sort of surgical instrument, engravers' and dentists' tools and in fact, every article that could possibly be offered them. They memorized the alphabet of many different languages, and so, though unable to read and understand them, could spell out words in Hebrew, Greek, Sanscrit, Chinese, etc.

The earlier exhibitions of "second sight" in Paris caused great excitement and Houdin's entertainments, always well attended, were more crowded than ever. Constant efforts were made to puzzle Houdin, and every night a fresh assortment of queer and unusual articles were presented by the audience, but in vain. The admirable training of the young seer, combined with the great magician's skill, address and fertility of resource, carried them triumphantly through the severest of ordeals.

Owing to his early training as a watch-maker, Houdin could open a watch with one hand; a swift glance would tell him the number, the maker, name, and anything else which might be engraved upon it. Thus, when a watch was handed him by any one in the audience, his son would give a full description of it, apparently without either of them having seen the inside of it. So great did Houdin's skill at "second sight" become that he was popularly believed to be an actual sorcerer.

He gave us in one place an amusing account of how he once gained a great practical advantage by the exhibition of his skill. He had been induced by the glowing representations and golden promises of a theatrical agent to go to Brussels for a two months engagement in the summer. He traveled with his wife and two sons in a post-chaise, which he rented for the occasion, and the top of which was heavily loaded with an immense number of boxes containing his apparatus.

When they reached the Belgian frontier he was informed by the Custom House officer that he must unpack all his instruments in order that the value of them might be estimated, and a tax of twenty-five per cent. ad valorum paid. In vain he explained the circumstances to the clerk; the only consolation he received was that he might probably obtain the permission of the Belgian Minister to have them passed duty free, but this could not be done under a week, and his engagement at Brussels was to begin in four days. In this dilemma M. Houdin resolved to apply to the Director himself, but he, too, refused to interfere. Houdin, however, persisted in his entreaties, and they were standing at the door of the Custom House, conversing, when the Director began questioning Houdin in regard to his profession, and it occured to the latter that an exhibition of his skill might do good service. He, therefore, proposed to the Director to give him a specimen of one of the most interesting of his tricks, a proposition which was joyfully accepted by the Director, now wearied by M. Houdin's importunities. I will let Mr. Houdin tell the rest of the story himself:

"My son, at this moment, was playing some distance off upon the high road, and kicking a pebble about.

"'Emile,' I cried, hailing him, 'can you tell us what this gentleman has in his pocket?'

"'Certainly!' the boy replied, without leaving off his game; 'he has a blue-striped handkerchief.'

"Oh, oh!' the director said, with an air of astonishment. Then he recovered, and putting his hands in both pockets to conceal their contents, 'that's all very good,' he added, with an air of doubt, 'but chance but may have aided that discovery.'

"After a slight pause, during which he seemed considerably bothered, he continued: 'Can he tell me, though, what is under the handkerchief?'

"'The gentleman asks what is under the handkerchief?' I shouted to my son.

"'There is,' he replied, in the same loud voice, 'a green morocco spectacle case, without the spectacles.'

"'That's really curious—very curious!' said the director. 'But,' he added, shrugging his shoulders, 'I should much like him to mention the article under the spectacle case.'

"And my incredulous friend shoved his hands in his pockets. I drew a good omen from this last exclamotion, and so, desirous to insure my success, I took my precautions that my son should answer correctly, and I transmitted to him the question just asked me. Emile, who had not left off his game for a moment, exclaimed, as if anxious to get rid of us: 'It is a piece of sugar which the gentleman saved from his cup of coffee.'

"'Ah! that is too fine,' the director exclaimed in a tone of admiration; 'the lad is a sorcerer.'"

It is scarcely necessary to add that Houdin got his passage through all right. He explains, further on, that he obtained a knowledge of the contents of the director's pocket by means of the art in which Fagin's pupils particularly excelled—though they carried it somewhat further than Houdin.

M. Houdin visited England in 1848 and was warmly received, He appeared there at the St. James theater, under the management of Mr. Mitchell, of whom he speaks very warmly. He also performed before the Queen at Buckingham Palace, and made a tour of the provinces But, though so successful as a magician, Houdin's real passion was for mechanism, and, having realized a comfortable fortune he left the stage in 1852 and devoted himself to the study of the application of electricity to mechanism.

In 1856 he resumed his professional labors for a short time at the request of the French Government, which sent him to Algiers to perform before the Arabs. It was known that most of the revolts against the French Government were caused by the marabouts or magicians who claimed to have authority from Heaven, and performed many wonderful tricks in proof of their divine mission. The Government hoped, by the employment of M. Houdin's skill, to prove to the Arab chief, tains that their marabouts were mere imposters, and not even as skillful magicians as the French. The experiment was entirely successful, and M. Houdin has given us a very entertaining account of his exparience in Algeria.

Journalistic Enterprise.

There is nothing so encouraging to the proprietor of a great modern journal as to be able to make improvements on his organ. Artemus Ward tells a good story about a visit he made to the sanctum of the Bungtown Bugle, and the interesting interview he had with the editor. The editor was preparing his leading editorial, which he read over to Artemus. It was to the effect that "we have just had some extensive repairs made to our sink. A new bottom has been placed in it at immense expense, in which two holes have been bored, through which the water passes into the entirely new bucket below. What has the hell-hound of the Gazette to say to this? We shall continue to make improvements as great and exhaustive as our rapidly increasing circulation will justify. We have also about closed a contract for he purchase of a new paste-pot."

It was the same editor of the Bugle who got out an extra with big headlines announcing:

"The course of the Bugle indorsed by the people. One more subscriber yesterday."

The same paper also claimed that it had trebled its circulation, which was a fact, for at the time it had three subscribers instead of one, the number it started out with.

One of the Lost Arts.

"Johnny," said his wicked sister, as he graduated from the law school, "why are you like flexible glass?" "Why am I?" repeated the young man. "Because I give easily when my sister's birthday comes around." "Not right!" she exclaimed: "though that's true, and very good." "Because," he persisted, "flexible glass is ductile, and I was docked till I was afraid I shouldn't get my sheepskin." "No!" she shouted; "not half as hard as that." "Because," he tried again, "flexible glass is opaque, and I hope-ex-ceedingly that—" "No, John!" she interposed, severely; "flexible glass isn't opaque, and such a pun is not allowable, anyhow." "Well," said John, "you needn't get mad, I am like flexible glass," he resumed, "because—is it anything about 'elastic?—alasticking over my examination, you know." "O, dear, no! how dull you are!" she remarked sarcastically; "why, they can't make flexible glass nowadays, you know; and that's why you are like it—one of the Law Starts, you see!" And then he took her to the ice-cream saloon.—*Andrews' Queen.*

POLITICS IN ALASKA.—Public interest in American politics is languid in Alaska. The news travels so slowly that on election day the residents do do not know who has been nominated for the Presidency. A ship left San Francisco for Alaska several days after the Chicago Convention had adjourned, and, after a protracted voyage, entered Sitka Bay. The little town was aroused and every American in the place, boiling over with curiosity, rushed down to the pier to hear the news. A boat put off and in a few minutes the skipper, a blunt and honest old tar, with all his heart in the ship, went ashore. His kindly eye was beaming with pleasure at the cordial reception in store for him. No sooner had his foot touched the sand than the anxious citizens were upon him, shaking hands and inquiring who was nominated at Chicago "Nominated for what?" asked the old skipper, in tones of surprise. "For President—by the Republicans!" cried his listeners. "Oh, yes, yes!" responded the tar, with a bright smile, and the crowd felt a great relief. "Lemme see," began the old fellow, as his countenance darkened with thought. "Lemme see, now; I heard his name, it was—ah," and he paused and scratched his head, while the crowd hung breathless for his word, "I heard his name—yes, I heard it, but I'm blessed if I can recollect it." The honest tar had evidently given the political campaign no attention, and on his voyage the light of Garfield's fame had expired. The Alaskans concluded, after a council, that it was not Grant, because the skipper would have remembered him, and that it was not Sherman, because he was interested in the Seal Company and the sailors would have been familiar with his name. They agreed on Blaine, then, and probably don't know any better yet. They may not hear of the result of the election until next May.

HE BOLTED.—A persevering "notions" canvasser walked into a lawyer's office in San Francisco with a new kind of alarm clock. The man of quibbles was evidently interested and heard him patiently to the end. When it came to his turn to get in a word, which in these cases is about once in an hour and a half, he spake as in hereafter contained: "My friend, I firmly believe that that alarm clock is worth seven dollars, as you state, and that you are foolish to offer it to me for two and a half; that it will go every half hour for sixteen months without winding up and wake up an elephant every pop. My heart tells me this is true, and I am simply aching to give you four times the price you demand. But when I inform you that I have an infant three months old at home afflicted with perpetual collic, and a baby going on three who insists on having a drink of water at regular intervals during the night, and never sleeps after 4 o'clock in the morning, do you not think that my investment in this beautiful invention which you are retailing might, in a measure, be characterized as extravagant?" That clock agent nodded, assented, picked up his hat, put up his alarm clock and retired.

Jonah was the first victim of high-waymen. He was whale laid on the shore.

HAMBURG

DROPS

THE GREAT GERMAN
BLOOD PURIFIER,
CURES DYSPEPSIA,
Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Bilious Attacks, Indigestion, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Dizziness, Nausea,
Heartburn, Depression of Spirits, Sores, Boils, Pimples, Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Foul Breath, and all Diseases arising from Impure Blood.

The Hamburg Drops are recommended as being the best and cheapest Family Medicine ever offered, and are sold by Druggists and Dealers at 50 Cents a Bottle. Directions in Eleven Languages. Genuine bears the fac-simile signature, and private proprietary stamp of A. VOGELER & CO., BALTIMORE, MD., U.S.A.

THE WHITE CATARRH SNUFF
is a sure cure for Catarrh. Price 15 cents per ounce Postpaid. Address, N.R. Brown, Druggist, Weston, Mich

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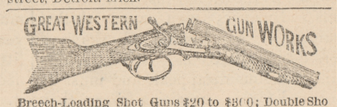
OLIVET, MICH.
Twenty Second Year.
For Both Sexes.
Classical, Scientific, Normal, Preparatory, Music and Art Departments. Tuition $5.00 to $7.00 per term. Board $2.00 per week. The Winter Term begins January 6, 1881. Send to the Secretary or Catalogue.

Cheap Tactics.
Complete Manual for the Michigan Infantry Soldier, with 60 Illustrations, by Captain M. Hochgraef
Sample Copies sent on receipt of 50 cents.
Address Detroit Engraving Company, 104 Griswold street, Detroit, Mich.



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WHITE-LEAD OIL & COLORS

WILLIAM REID,
(Of the late firm of Reid & Hills. Successor to said firm in Glass and Lead Business.)
Wholesale & Retail dealer in FRENCH & AMERICAN Window Glass, Plate Glass,
Ribbed and Rough Plate for Sky Lights, Cut and Enameled Glass, Silver Plated Sash Bars, French and German Looking Glass Plates, Linseed Oil, Colors, Putty, Points, etc.
12 & 14 Congress St. East, Detroit, Mich.

YOU ARE INVITED
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NEW HOME
Sewing Machine. We have just added several new features to the machine, which will interest every one who contemplates buying a Sewing Machine. Don't fail to try one before buying any other. It will cost you nothing to try it. Machines sent on trial to any part of the country. Send for circular and terms. Agents wanted in unoccupied territory. Address,
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BEST WHEAT LAND IN AMERICA!
Circulars and Maps Free.
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N $2.50 per Acre & Upward! D

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THE BATTLE CREEK
Patent SELF-FEED

WOOD-SAWING MACHINE
Made in two sizes, and sold with or without power.
ALSO CIRCULAR WOOD-SAWS.
BATTLE CREEK MACHINERY CO., Battle Creek, Mich.
Send for Circular and Price-List.

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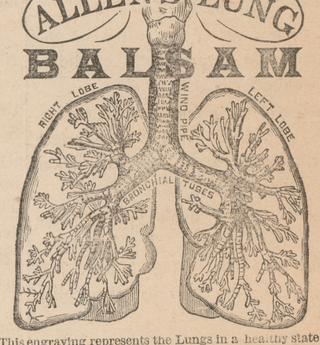
COUGH
SYRUP

ALLEN'S LUNG
BALSAM



This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.
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CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS
ASTHMA, CROUP,
All Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Pulmonary Organs.

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I. C. Cottrell, druggist, of Marine City, Michigan, was entirely cured of Consumption by the use of Allen's Lung Balsam, since which time he sells large quantities of it. Under recent date he writes us: "I am again entirely out of Allen's Lung Balsam. Send half a gross as soon as you can. I cannot keep store without it. It cures the consumptive patients after the doctors fail to help them."

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MOTHERS, READ.
OAKLAND STA., Ky., April 24.
Gentlemen—The demand for Allen's Lung Balsam is increasing constantly. The ladies think there is no medicine equal to it for Croup and Whooping Cough.
O. S. MARTIN, Druggist.
Mothers will find it a safe and sure remedy to give their children when afflicted with Croup.
It is harmless to the most delicate child.
It contains no Opium in any form.
Caution.—Call for Allen's Lung Balsam, and shun the use of all remedies without merit and an established reputation.
As an Expectorant it has no Equal.
For sale by all Medicine Dealers.
J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors
CINCINNATI O.

$25 Every Day
Can be easily made with our
Well Augers & Drills
One man and one horse required. We are the only makers of the Tiffin Well-Boring and Rock-Drilling Machine.
Warranted the Best on Earth!
Many of our customers make from $30 to $10 a day. Book and Circulars FREE. Address,
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KIDNEY-WORT
THE ONLY MEDICINE
That Acts at the Same Time on
THE LIVER,
THE BOWELS,
and the KIDNEYS.
These great organs are the natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect; if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow.
TERRIBLE SUFFERING.
Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles, or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Sediment in the Urine, Milky or Ropy Urine; or Rheumatic Pains and Aches,
are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally.
KIDNEY-WORT
will restore the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished; neglect them and you will live but to suffer.
Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will once more gladden your heart.
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Why be so fearful because of disordered urine?
KIDNEY-WORT will cure you. Try a package at once and be satisfied.
It is a dry vegetable compound and
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Your Druggist has it, or will get it for you. Insist upon having it. Price, $1.00.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
(Will send post paid.) Burlington, Vt.

Liquid KIDNEY-WORT
In response to the urgent requests of great numbers of people who prefer to purchase a Kidney-Wort already prepared, the proprietors of this celebrated remedy now prepare it in liquid form as well as dry. It is very concentrated, is put up in large bottles, and is equally efficient as that put up dry in tin cans. It saves the necessity of preparing, is always ready, and is more easily taken by most people. Price, $1 per bottle.
LIQUID AND DRY SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop'rs,
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DR. J. A. SHERMAN—AND THE ONLY DR. SHERMAN known to the public for the past 35 years or more for his successful method of treating Rupture without the annoyance and injury trusses inflict, may now be consulted at his office, St. Louis, Mo., until December 30th, after that at his New York office. Dr. Sherman the discoverer of the only known cure for Rupture by local external treatment.
No man is safe who has a Rupture, no matter how insignificant he may consider it, for every man who has died from it once flattered himself that it was but a trifling ailment; and every man who now suffers from it and the injury of Trusses to such an extent that life has no enjoyments, once regarded it as unworthy special attention. It is not a stand-still affliction; it is steadily progressive, even unto death, and he is wise who takes the necessary steps to be effectually relieved of it before the day of suffering and gloom comes upon him.
Patients from abroad can receive treatment and leave for home the same day. During treatment any kind of active exercise or labor can be performed without interfering with the treatment, and with safety from the dangers of strangulated Rupture. HIS BOOK ON RUPTURE gives the most reliable proofs from distinguished professional gentlemen, clergymen and merchants, of his successful practice and popularity therefrom throughout this country and the West Indies. The afflicted should read it and inform themselves. It is illustrated with Photographic likenesses of extremely bad cases before and after cure, and mailed to those who send 10 cents.
DR. J. A. SHERMAN, 251 Broadway, corner Murray Street, New York; Branch Offices, St. Louis, Mo. Beware of certain confidence men and imposters who represent themselves as Dr. Sherman. Mention this paper.

Golden Medical Discovery
Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all Humors, from the worst Scrofula to a common Blotch, Pimple, or Eruption, Eruptive Skin-Disease, Salt-rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine.
Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, White Swellings, Goitre or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands.
If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness." As a remedy for all such cases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cure.
In the cure of Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Weak Lungs, and early stages of Consumption, it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. Sold by druggists.

SIZE OF PELLETS
Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets
The "Little Giant" Cathartic.
No use of taking the large, repulsive, nauseous pills. These Pellets (Little Pills) are scarcely larger than mustard seeds.
Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. For Jaundice, Headache, Constipation, Impure Blood, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness of Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations from Stomach, Bad Taste in Mouth, Bilious attacks, Pain in region of Kidneys, Internal Fever, Bloated feeling about Stomach, Rush of Blood to Head, take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Sold by druggists.
WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Prop'rs, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE COMMERCIAL.

Good Will to Man—Onward and Upward.

SATURDAY, December 4, 1880.

EDITORIAL NOTES,

Gen. Garfield was elected President Wednesday.

THE COMMERCIAL nominates Judge Cooley for the U. S. Supreme Court.

President Hayes thinks the forged Morey letter cost the Republicans 5,000 votes on the Pacific coast.

The war horse of the valley of the Kalamazoo is a prominent candidate for speaker.

Justices Strong and Swayne octogenarians will retire from the Supreme Court. Hayes can be trusted to make good selections.

Geo. L. Maltz don't get into the Legislature after all. He honorably declines to take advantage of a techinal violation of law, whereby two Polish towns were thrown out.

There is danger that Conger will be left out in the cold. In trying for the senate he will be neither speaker or senator. But then he will be leader of the house and that will be glory enough.

The shooting of Lieu. Gov. Robbison of Colorado is a painful affair. If unintentional it is sad. If intentionally, an intensely wicked and unjustiable act.

Gen. Garfield voted at Mentor Tuesday at the special election held to choose his successor, and was received at the polls with cheers, which came from Democrats as well as Republicans.

Gen. Grant is proposed for Secretaty of State, Secretary of war, U. S. Senator from Illinois and New York. He is in great demand. Is there not danger of making too much of a pet, too much out of a good thing.

The Electoral College of Michigan met at Lansing Wednesday. Ira P. Bingham, of Livingston, was elected chairman, being the oldest member. The youngest member was elected secretary, Edward H. Baker, Detroit. Charles B. Peck, Port Huron, was elected messenger. The eleven votes were cast for Garfield and Arthur.

Of late every Pioneer meeting held in this city has been marred by the bickerings of Ann Arbor parties. Men and brethren shall these things be? We were about to present a resolution that hereafter the Ann Arbor beligerents be fervently requested to reserve their bickerings for meetings held at Ann Arbor. But another party got the floor and not fitting in just right we neglected to make the motion. We do so now, who seconds it? We have our faults, but personal quarelling is not one of them.

It is a thousand pitties that there should have been a necessity for the resignation of P. M. Skinner. He possessed a judicial mind and had he devoted himself to study and work, could he have overcome that passion, born of hell, for the intoxicating cup he would have signally succeeded and made one of the best and ablest justices this city has ever had. One thing is evident to the patent observer it won't do to take a man up and put him in an important position because of a brief reformation. He must be summered and wintered. And another fact, one of overwhelmning significance that it won't do to play with appetite. "Don't drink too much" is advice that will apply to mullen heads, but won't do for men of brains like P. M. Skinner. The advice worth its weight in gold for boys and young men of brains is "Touch not, taste not, handle not."

The following are the bequests made by Prof. Watson. The reading of the Will in the Judge of probate office Ann Arbor produced a big sensation and well it might. We give the summary aptly presented by the *Evening News*.

The estate is valued at about $60,000, and the great mathematician figured out his obligations to beneficiaries, or their claims on his bounty, as follows:

National Academy of Science	$57,000
Dependent wife, bequest	3,000
" " annuity	200
Widowed mother, "	150
Alma Mater	0

This will it must be remembered was made in 1874. No doubt it was in the mind of the professor to change the above figures and do justly by his wife and mother. If not living or dead we should entertain nothing but contempt for the man. It would seem that this will ought to be broken. A man has no right morally and there should be no legal right versus moral, to sustain a will of this kind. His wife has helped him earn this money. We understand she was a poor girl and is now solely dependant upon this ungenerous bequest.

A mortgage was recently recorded at the register's office from the Toledo and Ann Arbor and Grand Trunk Railway Co. to the Farmer's Loan and Trust Co. of the city of New York, for $2,230,000.—*Monroe Democrat.*

Since writing the article condemning Prof. Watson's Will the report of the wife's dependence is contradicted. His wife is reported wealthy in her own name. The Professor has given his mother and other relatives $20,000 of late, so providing for their future. His bequests to the Academy of Science meet the hearty concurrence of his wife and other surviving relatives. This is a horse of another color and will be decidedly satisfactory to the multitude who wish to treasure up in their hearts his name and great fame.

We have received a copy of the New York *Sun* containing an elaborate account of the marvellous Advertising Bureau of Geo. P. Rowell & Son. There is a diagram of the locality. The *modus operandi* in this great institution is illustrated by drawings. The firm receive nine bushels of papers daily. The advantages of an advertising agency are summed up in brief by the *Sun*:

A man wishing to sell a farm, factory, village lot, or a business interest, may believe that a customer would be more likely to be found in Chicago, Washington, or Louisville, than other cities, but not know the names of the papers most likely to reach a possible buyer in those places or the cost of inserting his announcement. This information it is the province of the Advertising Agency to furnish, and the reputation of the agency must be the guarantee to its customer that the information will be given with knowledge and in good faith.

Those who require the services of the Advertising Agency may be found in every path of business: States or railroad companies wishing to attract settlers to desirable but unoccupied lands; bankers who sell railroad and other investment bonds; proprietors of patent medicines, persons who have patent rights, books, or other articles to sell, whether through canvassers, peddlers, or otherwise. Newspapers announce their prospectuses and desirable premiums. Steamships advertise excursions or reduced fares. Summer Resorts issue announcements to attract visitors. Educational institutions seek pupils. Business men want skilled workmen or assistants. Clerks and others desire situations. Brothers, husbands, and sons disappear, and must be advertised for in the cities where they were last heard of. New corporations seek stockholders who have money to invest. Through the entire round of affairs advertising has to be brought into frequent requisition. It often happens that men who never expended a dollar for advertising suddenly find themselves obliged to make a considerable outlay without time for deliberation, or the possession of any knowledge of the methods to be employed. It is for the benefit of these that advertising agents exist.

THE FORGERY.

The motive which led to the publication and circulation of the forgery was one, the strength of which the Republican managers had not properly estimated. When the letter appeared the October elections were over and the Democratic party hopelessly beaten, unless they could conceive some means to turn the tidal wave that was likely to sweep over the whole North. The attempt to do this was up-hill work. Protection to American labor had been one of the strongest issues before the people of Indiana and Ohio, and that plank in the Republican platform was growing in prominence and favor. Therefore the forgery scheme was devised to counteract the results that were foreshadowed by the October election. It is a matter of general news how it was done, and but for the herculean efforts put forth by the whole Republican party in New York, aided by the votes and countenance of many Democrats who had become disgusted with the methods of their party managers, the diabolical crime would have made Hancock President. The time for the publication and circulation of the forged letter was well chosen. The poison was sent to the Pacific coast so near the day of election that the antidote failed to reach them in season to counteract it. California and Nevada, both Republican States, gave heed to the malignant sentiments contained in the letter and were lost. Even New Jersey felt the effects of it, and gave a small majority to Hancock.

Ingersoll says that the great hope of the South, in his opinion, is in its young men. They are growing up to speak for themselves. "I know lots of young fellows from the South," said he in this conversation, "who are just as bright and alert and open to the impulses of progress as you can find at the North. They come to see me in my home at Washington, and I like nothing better than to talk with them I've seen a number of them since election, and they all say they're glad it turned out the way it did. "Why," I ask them, "didn't you vote for Hancock?" "Oh, yes," they answer, "we had to do it, but we aren't a bit sorry Garfield was elected. The fact is, we had a lot of old fools for leaders—fellows who can't learn anything or forget anything, and we deserved to be licked. And it was the best thing that could happen to us to get licked. Now we can hope to pack off these old Bourbons and make room for men who have got their eyes open, and have found out that something has happened in this country since 1860." "Why," exclaimed the colonel, "I've had as many as fifteen young Southern fellows, along from 21 to 30 years old, tell me just that within the last week. These young men want to get on in the world and they are smart enough to see that a fellow stands ten times the chance for making a success in the North that he does in the South.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November, 1880.

MR. EDITOR:—

Plymouth Rock gave birth to the American idea of God, as controlling the affairs of men and nations. The idea of Thanksgiving was voiced with booming cannon at Lexington in the Nation's infancy in its first baptism of blood, and it was oft and oft repeated in the second baptism amidst the battle of musketry, and the din of conflict, through four years of this Nation's conflict. With such a history it is not strange that such a Nation by the most solemn edicts, trumpet tongued, of its rulers, State and national should stop the hum of spindles, and its ten thousand industries and invite its millions of citizens to stand one day with bowed heads so near the Infinite as to catch an inspiration that should move all hearts to devout thankfulness. No Nation ever had greater cause for thanksgiving; for abundant harvests; for political deliverance; for health; for peace; for unbounded prosperity, and for ten thousand such blessings which are enjoyed by no other people, which should make us profoundly grateful to the Giver of all good. In such a spirit was the day hallowed and kept at the National Capital.

The subject of a new Presidential mansion to be located on the highlands north of the city, will come before Congress at the present session. The old Executive Mansion was well enough adapted to the wants of the country in its infancy, bnt is not at all suited to the necessities of the nation in its manhood. There is now no possible privacy for the family of the President and it is not always comfortable to have Mrs. Betsy Jones know all the Presidential party had to dinner. The old mansion will be used as an Executive office.

The Post Master-General has made a wise recommendation for the building of a new post office department, to answer the demands of the constantly increasing business of the department. In 1850 its total receipts were $5,499,,954.86; in 1860, $7,518,065.40; in 1870, $19,772,210.65; and in 1880, $33,315,479.34. Our expanding territories will swell the revenues to full $60,000,000, by 1890. The government is paying now $200,000 each year for the rent of buildings that are little better than tinder-boxes, yet the necessities of the public service demand it. With the ability to borrow money at three per cent. it is a question how long this "penny wise and pound foolish" practice will continue.

President Garfield made a flying visit to the city and was driven in President Hayes' carriage to his modest little home on I street. At special request, no public demonstration was made. He has the same genial manner as when he was simple General Garfield months ago. His first declaration on stepping off the cars was "how are you Bob," as he took Ingersoll by the hand. The boys of the ball and bat here at the Capital hold the General in high esteem, as he has for several years been a frequent visitor at the National Grounds, taking a hand at batting occasionally to show the boys just how to do it.

Representatives of commercial interests are here to urge the passage by the present Congress of a General Bankrupt law. In a country with such vast and varied interests it is evident that some judicious law should be enacted to protect creditors and relieve unfortunate bankrupts from liabilities that can never be paid. This measure has the approval of Senators Conkling, Edmunds and Thurman, as well as the wisest men in commercial circles all over the country.

The Memphis District has been Republican for years and the late political avalanche has buried Hon. Casey Young, an enthusiastic Confederate brigadier, who has secured in six years an expenditure of in his district of over $1,000,000. Resquiescat in pace. The same parting salutation may be given to 90 other statesmen, mostly bourbon Democrats, who have been relegated to private life. Their places in the capital will know them no more. Henceforth, pensively they sing, "Oh, to be nothing, nothing." The next House will be composed of 202 old members, 184 re-eleeted; 18 have been members in former sessions, and 91 are new members.

A solemn silence has crept over Barnum, Hewitt and Randall since the developments in the Morey letter. They are evidently moulting, and that class of birds sing very little at such times. There were lots of strange tunes in the trio prior to November. The sub-gutteral base of Barnum's mules has died away, even in Indiana, and he and all his awkward squad of repeaters, will never feed at Uncle Sam's crib, as they had fondly hoped to do.

The painting begun by Brumidi in the dome of the Caqitol, is going forward under the skilled hand of "Fillippo Costigini. Visitors upon entering the rotunda, are charmed by an array of life-sized pictures with an apparent warmth so perfect that they almost seem to beckon and smile in their places.

The frieze of the rotunda, which Costiggini is completing, is sixty feet above the floor of the rotunda, 300 feet in circumference and ten feet high. Brumidi's designs are being carried out. They are divided into fifteen groups to portray the following subjects: "The Landing of Columbus," "Cortez and Montezuma entering the Temple of the Sun," "Pizarro with His Horse Progressing in the Conquest of Peru," "The Burial of De Soto in the Mississippi River," "The Rescue of Captain John Smith by Pocahontas," "The Disembarkation of the Pilgrim Fathers," "William Penn's Treaty with the Indians," "The Industrial Colonization of the New England States," "General Oglethrope and Muscogee Chief," "Incident of the Colonization of Georgia," "Battle of Lexington," "Declaration of Independence," "The Surrender of Cornwallis," "The Battle of the Thames and the death of Tecumseh," "The American Army Entering the City of Mexico," and "Labors in the Gold Mines of California." Brumidi was engaged on the seventh of the series ("Penn's Treaty") at the time of his death [February 9, 1880.]

PARKS.

1881.

Harper's Bazar.

ILLUSTRATED.

This popular periodical is pre-eminently a journal for the household.

Every Number furnishes the latest information in regard to Fashions in dress and ornament, the newest and most approved patterns, with descriptive articles derived from authentic and original sources; while its Stories, Poems, and Essays on Social and Domestic Topics, give variety to its columns.

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HARPER'S BAZAR, One Year	$4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year	4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY, One Year	4 00
The Three above, One Year	10 00
Any Two above named, One Year	7 00
PARPER'S YOUNG People One Year	1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States.

The Volumes of the *Bazar* begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

The last Eleven Annual Volumes of *Harpers Bazar*, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the does exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 each.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1.00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

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" Snow Flake	6 50		
" Minnesota Patent	8 50		
CORN	45	@	48
OATS	30	@	32
BEANS	75	@	1 25
CLOVER SEED	3 50	@	4 00
POTATOES	35	@	45
APPLES, per bbl	1 00	—	1 35
PEARS, per bu	75	—	1 50
HONEY, cap	12	—	18
CHEESE	14	—	16
BUTTER, Fancy in tubs	20	—	22
" extra	18	—	19
" crock	18	—	
" rolls	16	—	20
EGGS, per doz	20	—	22
CHICKENS, per lb dressed	6	—	7
" " Spring	9	—	10
TURKEYS, " "	8	—	9
PORK, per cwt	4 50	—	5 00
" in bbls	14 00	—	15 00
LARD	9	—	10
HAMS	10	—	12½
BEEF, in quarter	5	—	6
TALLOW		—	5½
GREEN HIDES	6½	—	7
CURED "	9	—	9½
DEACON SKINS	25	—	40
SHEEP PELTS	40	—	1 00
LAMB PELTS		—	75
HAY, per ton	10 00	—	12 00
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" Fatted, per lb	3	—	4
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SHEEP, store	2 50	—	
LAMBS	2 00	—	2 50
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HOGS, store, per lb	4	—	
" fatted, "	4½	—	
BUCKWHEAT	60	@	

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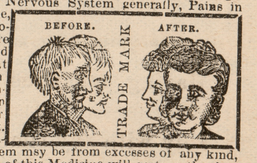

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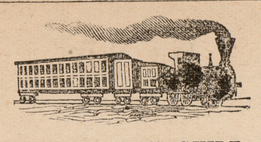

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

EAST.—2:20, 6:41, 8:55, 10:48 A. M.; 5:23, 5:38 and 10:50 P. M.
WEST—8:20, 10:48 A. M.; 5:05, 7:05, 9:18, 11:02 P. M.
Way freight, west, 5:05 A. M.

DETROIT, HILLSDALE AND SOUTH-WESTERN

Ypsilanti.

FOR HILLSDALE—7:00 and 8:30 A. M, 5:30 P. M.
FROM HILLSDALE—10:40 A. M.; 5:15, 8:45 P. M.

Saline.

EAST—10:13 A. M.; 4:51 and 7:45 P. M.
WEST—8:15 and 9:02 A. M; 5:55 P. M.

TOLEDO AND ANN ARBOR RAIL ROAD.

The train on the D. H. and S. W. R. that leaves Ypsilanti at 7:00 A. M. connects at Ypsilanti Junction with the train on the T. and A. A. R. R., that arrives at Toledo at 9:30 A. M. Returning, the train leaves Toledo at 0:00 P. M. and arrives in Ypsilanti at 8:45 P. M.

Post-Office Directory.

Way mail between Ypsilanti and Jackson, and Mich. Air Line, closes at	8:00 A. M.
Through and way mail west, closes	10:30 A. M.
D. H. & S.-W., closes at	8.00 A. M.
Through and way mail east, closes	10:30 A. M
Through and way mail east, closes	5:00 P. M.
Eastern and Western mail closes	7:30 P. M.
Western mail distributed	8:00 A. M.
Western and eastern mail distributed	9:00 A. M.
Grand Rapids and way mail dist	11:30 A. M.
Eastern mail distributed	9 A. M., 11:30A. M., 6 P. M.
D. H. & S.-W. mail distributed	6:00 P. M.
Belleville stage arrives	9:00 A. M.
Belleville stage departs	9:30 A. M.

Daily except Sundays.

Friends of the *Commercial* who have business at the Probate Conrt, will please request Judge Harriman to send their printing to this office

THE FAREWELL

GIVEN TO DR. MAC VICAR,

By the Board of Education, Faculty and Students of the Potsdam Normal School.

From the St. Lawrence Herald.

At an early hour last Monday evening the students of the school and our citizens generally began to gather at the Normal building to pay their respects, and say good-bye, to Dr. MacVicar. At half past seven o'clock the hall was filled to its fullest capacity, the cross seats and extra chairs being used to seat the large number present. The Normal Hall was tastefully trimmed and decorated with evergreens and flowers, and presented a very fine appearance.

Soon after half past seven Mr. Watkins, President of the Local Board, escorted Dr. MacVicar to the rostrum where they occupied seats during the exercises. Mr. Watkins called the meeting to order with a few appropriate remarks. Prof. W. Mann was called upon to represent the Faculty, which he did in the following speech:

Dr. MacVicar, to use the popular expression of the day, I can see you sitting in that chair; but if I close my eyes, and cause any material substance, no matter how opaque, to come between us, I can still say *I see you.*

This latter seeing is more highly prized by yourself and the world at large, although many would at first be disposed to deny it. It is more constant and abiding. The first you call sense seeing, the latter, mind seeing. Our entire past life and that of our children and friends that have "gone on before," are by us always seen in this latter sense. And these pictures are not in sharpness the least whit below the sense pictures.

Thus there are two senses in which we have seen you in the past. After to-morrow, as a faculty, we shall know you and receive benefit from you only in this latter sense, as a silent unseen power, which has been moulding and will continue to mould us during time and throughout eternity.

We *have seen*, and will see you; in our standards of moral right; as an expressor of words of cheer and encouragment in our work; as a kind, sympathizing friend when we were under sorrow, speaking the comforting word; as a person ready to listen to suggestion and to aid in prosecuting a good cause; as a man in our councils dispelling the mists of error by your broader experience; as a keeper of harmony among us to that high degree that enables me to say that as a faculty we are a unit; as the suggester of valuable thought and method in our class work as well as your own; as a man always ready to discuss questions bearing upon our lifework; as an organizer and manager of this school; as a ready endorser of us in the right against opposition; as a man of eminent Christian qualities.

In all these things, sir, we, and all those connected with this school as teachers have received from you, and we can honestly say that we are better men and women than when we first knew yon, and count ourselves extremely favored in having you thus long.

Whatever the reputation this institution has, either in this or adjoining states, it is the result of the combined effort on the part of you as its principal, of us as its faculty, of the board and students; yet, in no small degree is it *your product.* And however much work you may yet do for Michigan and educational interests at large, that which is left here is emphatically ours. To all these, sir, the State Normal School of Michigan has no right, and we are thankful to-night that no power outside or inside of ourselves can divest us of them.

As we have labored with you in the past we have held highest this silent good you were to us, bnt ten-fold more in the future must we regard it in this light.

As you go forth to your new field of labor, we can see in some respects that you will be relieved of cares and anxieties which while here have weighed upon you heavily, but Dr. MacVicar, wherever you go you will never find a faculty that will more heartily stand true to you and have more genuine sympathy for you than this one in Potsdam during that section of your life which perhaps has marked your greatest energy for conquest and council.

Go then Dr. MacVicar, to your new duties, couple yourself to your new faculty, board, community and state, but rest assured that we, as the iron steed shall bear you and yours to your western home, will gratefully remember you and wish for your success in the noblest cause in which man can be engaged, but so long as God shall grant us life, we, and ours, together with the hosts you have helped better to fight life's battles will unite in saying, "May God go with you, and may Heaven's richest blessings be yours throughout eternity." For this will be *true success*, and this is the heart token, the gratful offering of the Faculty in Potsdam.

[The resolutions adopted by the Faculty and presented here, we omit, as well as those adopted by the students and alumni, which are of a very flattering character.]

The school was represented by Mr. C. H. Leete, who said:

Eleven years ago last May I happened to be one of a crowd of children gathered together in the end of this building. We had come to go to the Normal. There we stood, half scarred, wondering, with no one to direct us. Suddenly a tall man with a beard appeared and in less time than one would deem possible we were divided into two distinct parts, one the Intermediate, the other the primary department. That was the beginning of your work. Now we are at its close. I may be pardoned if I recall in a few words what it has been.

First, out of chaos came order; then out of weakness came strength. Impulses gave place to principles, childish traits to the habits of men and women. The school has grown stronger and stronger each year we have had you to guide us. We who constitute the school of to-day feel that to us falls a far greater share of blessings than has fallen to the school of any previous time. We have the benefit of results worked out, besides your constant endeavor to do us good. And we lose more than could have been lost by any of our predecessors. Ten years ago it would have been merely a change of principals. Now we are losing our best friend. For not as a principal merely have you been to us, but an adviser, co-worker and ever ready sympathizer. You have aided us in our plans: You have enlarged our plans. You have made them stronger and better. You have taught us how to make new ones aright, and in our trials and down-sinkings you have shown the way to deliverance.

And we wish to assure you that your labors have not been in vain nor unappreciated. We wish besides to tell to the world outside what a tower of strength Dr. MacVicar has been in this school,

After more music by the orchestra Miss J. Ettie Crane appeared for the alumni. The following were her remarks;

To express the feelings of so large a society as the Alumni of the Potsdam Normal School would be a difficult task on any occasion, and at a time like this, when our feelings are almost beyond control, our powers of expression are still more heavily taxed.

To speak of things that effect only our surface feelings is a matter very different from talking of what touches the heart and awakes our highest emotions. Because this is true, I feel that whatever I may say, will sound but as cold and empty words. For the Alumni, it seems to me, more than any others connected with the school, can appreciate the great work that has been accomplished here, the sorrow attendant upon a change of Principals, and the task of finding a man worthy to be Dr. MacVicar's successor.

I say we appreciate the loss more than others, for we have been so situated as to see his work from almost every point of view.

We were once pupils of Dr. MacVicar and like other pupils in other schools misjudged our Principal. And I wish I might say to those who are to be his pupils in the future, "If you feel like finding fault with Dr. MacVicar's way of doing, wait." We, in our blindness, criticised many things that we now recognize as the stepping stones by which he led us out of our ignorance.

Some of us were in the school from its opening until the day when we went out into the world to test our acquirements side by side with graduates of other and older Normal Schools; until the day when we left this place where we had been children to take our positions as men and women among men and women. It was a long step; and did we find ourselves prepared for it? Ask each one of the Alumni, and the reply must be, "If not, it was our own fault."

We appreciate more fully the work that was done for us here, after meeting, as teachers, other teachers, and looking at school work from a teachers standpoint. I believe I speak the mind of the entire Alumni, when I say that as we look back upon our stay in this school, if there is one thing more than any other for which we all owe Dr. MacVicar our heartfelt thanks, it is for his determined and untiring efforts to teach us self government.

Knowing that the experiences of teachers are similar, no matter where their lots are cast, you will pardon me, (since it is always easier to talk about one's self) if I refer to my personal experiences among schools and school teachers.

I have found public school systems superior to our own; I have seen a plan by which Institute work was made a grand help to school work; Institutes so conducted that all the teachers throughout each county became acquainted not only with each other, but with each other's work; and Normal School teachers made constant guides to the teachers of the public schools.

But in no state where I have had opportunities for observation have I found a Normal School system equal to ours. Notwithstanding this fact, where legitimate Normal School work has been the most lacking, the fault, it seemed to me, was not so much in the system as in the lack of the proper relations between Trustees, Principals, Faculty and Pupils.

As I saw the confusion that came from this defect, I said to myself, "This should be corrected by the Principal," and when I saw how great the task, I remembered one Principal who had made these relations what they should be, and by his wise decision and judicious managment, brought about grand results.

Since we have examined more thoroughly the complicated machinery required to keep in motion so large a school as this, we know how much honor is due to Dr. MacVicar, who has proven himself a man fitted in every particular for his work.

Judge C. O. Tappan then made a short speech in behalf of the citizens and community. He said:

After such opposition, when the school came to be organized, the Local Board fully appreciated the delicacy of the duty imposed upon it, in selecting a principal. The Board first appointed to that position a gentleman well recommended to be competent and efficient. He turned out to be engaged in putting in use, certain slates and arithmetics, and from time to time, when urgently requested to enter upon the work of organizing the school, excused himself, because of his great labors about those slates and arithmetics. At last, in answer to an order of the Board, to at once enter upon the work, he stated that if the order was insisted upon, he should be compelled to resign; this the Board interpreted as a resignation and promptly accepted it, being glad to get it, and commenced inquiry for another principal. We looked about and learned of one Malcolm MacVicar, who was then teaching at Leavenworth, Kansas. We noticed the name was Scotch and hesitated, bearing in mind that some old lady had said that the Scotch mother had greater responsibility than any other, because, if she got her baby started wrong, it would always remain so; we felt that it would be dreadful to get a man who was wrong, who could never be changed. He had been engaged as an educator at Brockport, and we made careful inquiry there about the man. It appeared from such inquiry, that in a controversy at that place, he had been an earnest friend of the Normal School movement, and influential in procuring one of those schools to be established there; that he was a man of christian character, an advanced educator of broad views, every inch a man, who would go through with whatever he undertook.

After we had looked the ground over carefully, I well remember the motion made by the lamented Dr. Fisher, that we tender the principalship of this State Normal School to Malcolm MacVicar, of Leavenworth, Kansas. We hired him; he came on and went to work, out of chaos came order.

I am glad it was my privilege to work with him in school matters; I am called on to-night to respond for the citizens of New York, of the county of St. Lawrence and of the town and village of Potsdam, our masters who created this school, and upon whom its future support must depend. I have been so situated that I know something of the school and its principal from an inside as well as an outside view. As the work of the school went on, we noticed that the scholars that it turned out as graduates, had character, a good moral standard that they were capable of making an impression for good upon those with whom they came in contact. We knew from this and our intercourse with him that Dr. MacVicar had a high standard of what character ought to be, that he had the power of teaching that standard to others, and was able to enforce by his life before the school.

It was this in the man that made me stand by him. I can safely say that he has done more to establish the Normal School system of this state, than any other man. The graduates of this school, by their work as teachers in this and other states, will constantly advance the interests of the system, and the reputation that he has been so instrumental in giving to this school;

To-night as I look on this audience my heart is filled with gratitude, as I think of the power this school is, in our midst, for good. In this work, in this school, he has given us nearly eleven years of his life, the best years he will ever see, those between the age of 40 and 51.

In behalf of the citizens of this great state, as well as of the county, town and village, I testify to the noble work done for us by this great educator. May God bless him and enable him to do like good work in the state of Michigan.

[Judge Tappan is a member of the supreme court of the state. Ed. COMMERCIAL.]

The Literary Societies were next represented by Mr. Byron Cummings as follows:

Every Alpha, every Baconian is oppressed to-night with a common feeling of sadness, occasioned by the thought that on the morrow their honored and beloved Principal goes out from them to labor in new fields. In him they recognize an earnest friend, a faithful guide; a wise counselor.

The object for which the members of each society have banded themselves together is worthy of their best effort. Each meet at stated times to consider and discuss the various important questions of the day. While the Alphas may not have done this in such a manner that they can truly be classed among the Greeks, and, while the Baconians may not have performed their work worthy of the names Roger and Francis Bacon, yet they cannot but realize that the Principal has ever fulfilled his part and been true to their best interests.

He has never chosen to say what they must or must not do. It has always been, "Do you think it best? Will it make you stronger men and women?" And by his apt and timely suggestions has caused them to see the right, and warned them of evils which from time to time have threatened to show themselves in their private and public gatherings. Thus prohibiting elements which would hinder the object of their associations.

He has not only disapproved of wrong, but has ever suggested in its stead, that which would develop and bring into action nobler faculties. Thus the Societies have been able to send out men and women ready, willing and able to contend with the stern realities of life.

He has not only led them on to earnest and enthusiastic work, but has also been ready to assist in providing enjoyment and recreation. Many of the Baconians remember the time when they were vainly trying to arrange for a Reunion down in those cosy little rooms, five, eight and nine, and how their kind Principal seeing the situation, decided that art was best which could be adapted to all situations and therefore invited them into the adjoining Art Room.

His efforts, however, did not cease here. He called in the boys and soon all things were removed that would prevent the enjoyment of a pleasant evening's entertainment. He has exercised the same judicious and thoughtful guidance in this and in other matters.

Where thoughtlessness has tended to lead too far, there has he given a suggestion that has caused them to consider and ask themselves: "Are we in the right?"

Doubtless nearly all the Alphas and Baconians here to-night can recall the time when Dr. MacVicar suggested that apples, ice cream and cake were not the best things in the world to develop their mental faculties.

The societies also recognize in him one who has intereceded with the State in their behalf. They have had halls set apart for their especial accommodation; and have ever been granted the free use of the building for all special and public occasions.

As the Societies, to-night, review their history, they not only perceive in him a faithful counselor; but, also, one who has commended and encouraged every effort in the path of right and duty.

He has especially encouraged among them the spirit of harmony and charity. There is in the societies one by-law unwritten yet not unknown, for which they are indebted to Dr, MacVicar, "Do nothing that may cause thy brother to stumble."

Though his hand can no longer guide, yet the past cannot be erased, and the positions he has taken will ever remain as a beacon leading them on to earnest, noble work.

Dr. MacVicar as you go from us to take up your work in a larger field, we trust that that Providence which has dealt so kindly with you and yours in the past, will still continue with you in the future, and that you may be spared many years to pursue your noble work for mankind and for God.

Miss Mabel Parker favored the audience with a song and Mr. H. J. Jones followed with a speech in behalf of the Student's Christian Association:

In the course of his duties as a servant of the State, Dr. MacVicar has never meddled with the religious creed of any student. We think no one be he Catholic or Protestant, Liberal or Orthedox, will charge him with any violation of that impartiality which becomes the Principal of a State School, Yet as a *man*, in the exercise of that christian liberty which we hold should be denied to no man, in any position, he has exerted a powerful religious influence on the school. To illustrate the character of that influence, let me recall some of the leading sentiments to which he has constantly given expression, not by word only, but by all the eloquence of a *life.*

1. Among the qualities to be developed in the course of education, *moral strength stands first.* Intellectual strength and fine scholarship are utterly worthless without the culture and control of *conscience.* This conviction on the part of Dr. MacVicar has led to that system of school government which he established here, the object of which is the development in the pupil of *moral strength.* And we trust that this system has been established so firmly, that, whatever our future, in this regard we may take no steps backward.

2. True morality springs from an acknowledgement of our relations to God.

This being true, efforts to lead men to an acknowledgement of those relations are the highest of human endeavors. In this holy work our association seeks to bear a humble part: and often have we been stimulated to new zeal by the Dr.'s expression of his sense of the importance of our work and of his reliance upon the professed diciples of Jesus for their influence in preserving moral health and purity in the school.

3. Genuine religion consists not in prayer and praise only, but its power is felt in all the work of life.

"I consider myself serving God in my work to-day of organizing the school just as much as when I am on my knees praying," said Dr. MacVicar on one occasion.

"The decisions of the conscience are coextensive with the work of our entire being," says he in writing of the powers of the mind. True religion should produce faithful work in the study and the class room, as well as earnestness in the prayer meeting.

4. And last by a sentiment of which his own life has been the grandest illustration: the true disciple, like his master, will go about doing good. A habit of self sacrifice for others' good is the mark of the highest character. Love to our neighbor means a helping hand to the weak, sympathy and kindness for all, and a devotion to the work of soul-winning.

Sentiments like these, enforced in his own powerful way, and his constant and intense sympathy with us in our work as a body of Christian students, have made Dr. MacVicar a power of strength to the Christian Association. Words seem too cold to express our sense of the loss which we in common with all the other interests of the school shall sustain.

We realize how great has been our privilege in being under the influence of such a life. Happy are the pupils to whom the influence of such a life is to be transferred. Happy is the state whose educational leaders are Christian men; Men of that stamp we want in our schools, not for their *words*, but for the influence of their character.

Long will the memory of Dr. MacVicar linger here to prompt to noble striving towards fitness for the work we have before us, when, as teachers, we ourselves shall be centers of moral influence.

Rev. Mr. Bascom being called upon for volunteer remarks, said that he had wondered what this gathering would be like. If it was to be a funeral, at which the mourners were to do their own preaching, silence would be better than speech. But it occurred to him that the "dear departed" had not yet departed, so it would be more likely to resemble the gathering of a great family about to lose a beloved member, to help him pack his trunk. And so it had proved and the different members had brought their little gifts by which he should remember them when far away. Some had brought tender things in paper packages, and all had shown their good will. Following in the same line he would bring his acknowledgements of the strong helps that the churches had received from the school under the Doctor's management.

But the present occasion resembled one with which business men are familliar, viz: the dissolving of a firm and the consequent taking account of stock and dividing the stuff. So regarding it, he spoke of some of the accumulations of the past eleven years, mentioning the added years with their weariness and worry, in which each had a share, the bundles of memories, pleasant and otherwise, each having his portion, the added knowledge, experience and strength. He then spoke of certain results of labor on others, such as enlarged minds and hearts, and nobler purposes, and said that the Doctor had accumulated a great mass of that kind of property; but unfortunately it was of the nature of real estate. He could not take it with him. We were in possession, and while gladly confessing his title, propose to occupy it until we know as we are known; then shall he come in and occupy with us.

Lastly, there had accumulated a mass of material that might be fitly classed as bonds; not government four per cents, but belonging rather to the cordage and hardware line, and might be called chains and cables. While the Doctor has worked with us, our hearts have lain so close together and beat so harmoniously and have kept one another warm until they have formed attachments, and the attachments have grown strong. What shall be done with these? God forbid that we should sever them? They shall not be divided, but left to grow stronger and stronger until that day when we shall all be gathered into one again.

Mr. C. H. Pierce then played one of his finest cornet solos and Dr. MacVicar, who had been visibly affected by the speeches and resolutions, arose and replied in substauce as follows:

DR. MAC VICAR'S REMARKS.

It has never been by lot to work in a community where I have received more hearty endorsement than I have by the people of Potsdam.

I have always found them, as a whole, warm hearted, noble people, willing to accept the good and the right whenever they saw it as such. I do not think it possible for me to go to another community and receive more hearty endorsement than I have since coming here, and I can to-day look back upon the past in my relations to this community with very much pleasure indeed. Then the reason for my leaving is not that I expect to be more cordially received or my educational ideas more heartily accepted.

I have met, during my connection with this school, eleven men as members of the Local Board.

Three of these have gone to the spirit world, and I can say that I have never met men firmer and truer to educational interests than they have been. And, indeed, I think it would be a difficult task to select men better fitted for their work than are the men constituting the Local Boards of the different Normal Schools in this State. Upon the exertions put forth by these men very largely depends the success of these schools. I feel very grateful for the hearty endorsement given me by the Board of this school; a truer, more earnest set of men, in promoting school interests, I never expect to find. Then the reason for my leaving is not that I may labor with a board composed of men truer or more earnestly engaged in promoting school interests.

I have never met in my school life a truer, better, nobler, or more earnest body of students than while here at Potsdam. You have, taken as a body, heartily received and most faithfully tried to carry out in spirit, the principles of school government which we as a faculty have seen fit to endorse. I now thank you for the sympathy you have always manifested toward good government and for the friendly relations that existed as a result between you and us.

If I might be allowed to prejudge the future, I cannot expect for some time such pleasant relations to exist as have been formed in the years I have been among you.

We all have our peculiarites and our individual method of work. It takes time for us to become acquainted with each other. Then the reason of my leaving Potsdam is not to avoid unpleasant relations with students here, or an expectation of more pleasant ones in my new field. My relations with this faculty are a unit in their work and aim. While in some of the schools there have arisen discords and bitter jealousies, producing almost disorganization, I am happy to be able to say, in the presence of the faculty, that in this school no such elements have existed. Since this school was organixed a large number of teachers have been connected with it. To-day they are well scattered; some have gone home, but to those still in active service I feel like bidding them God speed.

My reasons for leaving then is not because of a lack of unity in the faculty here, or unpleasant relations in any regard, for, with a truer, nobler, more earnest set of men and women than those connected with this school, it has never been my lot to labor.

The question then nturally arises why do I go? It is not a matter of my seeking I was written to some months ago. To that I replied. Another letter came. To that I said no. I went to the Thousand Island Park to attend the educational gathering. There I met the State Superintendent of Michigan. He came, as I was afterward informed, to look over men. He asked me to go to Michigan and examine the field. I went and found everything upon a most excellent foundation. The buildings are of a superior order, well adapted to the work for which they were intended. Provision for the school is incorporated in the constitution of the State.

The dangers attending the Normal schools of this State do not, in my judgment, exist there. You have all heard our State Superintendent and others from this rostrum present the dangers and criticisms of these schools. I have submitted the question of my going to different members of the board, and they say, as regards the interest of myself and famly, go. They, however, are very free in stating that from their side I ought to stay. In view of all the facts in my possession I regard if as a duty to myself, my family, and educational interests at large, to change my field of labor.

If upon any class more than another, the hope of this institution rests, that is its alumni.

Our graduates are the product of the institution and by them it will be judged. I am highly pleased with the measure of success attending their labors.

They are a noble band, and many of them are occupying prominent positions in this and other states. I do no injustice to other schools when I say our graduates stand well. They are well represented in this faculty. It is not well for any institution to choose its entire faculty from the ranks of its graduates. Any faculty will, on the whole, be better if taken from the graduates of different schools. The law here is the same as that relating to the animal or vegetable propagation. May God bless the alumni of this institution.

After the exercises in the Hall the audience repaired to the parlors below to spend a social hour and say good-bye to the Dr. The rooms were very beautifully decorated, testifying to the affection of the students for their departing principal and friend. In the hall hung suspended a shield on which was this parting invocation—"God be wi' ye." In the Principal's room, and just behind where the Dr. received his friends, stood an arch of evergreens on which were worked in white the words: "The Work Praises the Workman."

We can recommend the *New York Observer* to our readers as a family paper that is full of good and useful reading. It has both religious and secular news, and a foreign correspondence which is entertaining and valuable. Any one can get a sample copy by sending to the *New York Observer*, 37 Park Row, New York.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE FOR 1881.—In 1881 *The Living Age* enters upon its thirty-eighth year of continuous publication, and it steadily increases in value with its years. Its frequent issue and well-filled pages render it a satisfactorily fresh and complete compilation of an indispensable current literature—a literature which grows richer and more abundant every year in the work of the most eminent writers upon all topics of interest. In no other way can so much of the best of this literature to be obtained so conveniently and cheaply as through the columns of this standard weekly magazine. Its value to every American reader is therefore obvious. It supplies the place of many magazines, reviews and papers, and alone enables the reader, at a small expenditure of time and money, to keep well abreast with the best thought and literature of the day. The prospectus is worthy the attention of all who are selecting their periodicals for the new year. Reduced clubbing rates with other periodicals are given; and to new subscribers remitting now for the year 1881, the intervening numbers are sent *gratis.* Littell & Co. Boston, are the publishers.

We have from the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay street, New York, their reprints of the London Quarterly Review and the Westminister Review for October. There is a capital article in the Quarterly on "Recent Travels in Japan," with copious extracts from Miss Bird's narrative of her recent horseback journeys, which gives the best account yet written of the actual condition of the people. Other articles are "Cicero," a careful consideration of his political career; "Art Collections," comprising many details concerning collections of objects remarkable for beauty, rarity, or scientific interest from ancient times down to the present day; "Mr. Morley's 'Diperot," an outling of the incidents of his career and a sketch of his character and achievements; "The Camisards," a vivid narative of the revolt of the Protestants in the Cevennes in the 17th century; "Olympia," a description of recent explorations; "The Newspaper Press," an epitome of the history of the newspaper press of England; and "The Marshal Duke of Saldanha," his life and career. Most of these articles, besides being full of interest, are of considerable length, and the perusal has so occupied our time that we have been able as yet merely to glance at the Westminster, of which we quote the contents as follows: "Paul and Seneca;" "The Parliamentary Oath Question: Mr. Bradlaugh's Case;" "Caroline von Linsingen and King William IV," a curious narrative of clandestine marrriage; "Plato and his Times;" "Chastity: its Development and Maintenance;" "The Religious Instinct of the House of Commons;" "East Indian Currency and Exchange;" "India and our Colonial Empire;" "Contemporary Literature."

The periodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: *The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminister*, and *British Quarterly Reviews*, and *Blackwood's Magazine.* Price, $4 a year for any one, or only $15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

The *New York Observer* is an interesting and valuable family paper. We can recommend it to our readers, who wish to take a New York paper, as pure and safe. The publishers have this year issued a volume of Irenæus letters, with a fine portrait of the author, which they offer to old subscribers. Anyone can get the terms by sending to *New York Observer*, New York.

New Advertisements.

WOOD WANTED at the Knitting Factory in Exchange for Knit Goods. A few Street Sacques for sale, low to close out. 872-3m

NOTICE is hereby given that my wife, Elizabeth Tompkins, having left my bed and board, I will not from and after this date be responsible for any bills that she may make.
B. W. TOMPKINS.
Ypsilanti, Nov. 29th, 1880. 872-3w.

CLOCK REPAIRING & CLEANING. If you have any that wants Repairing I will call at the house and put them in good running order. Worked at the trade 10 years, and warrent my work to give satisfaction.
871-4w G. N. THOMAS, YPSILANTI.

OFFICES TO RENT in Laible Block.
870 Enquire of E LAIBLE.

WE will Exchange a few of the Improved Granite State Corn Shellers for Corn, Oats, or Hay.
869-w PHILO FERRIER & SON.

MONEY TO LET on Good Farm Mortgages, in Sums of $1,000 and upwards on easy terms. Address—
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GO TO J. L FORSYTH for a Good Square Meal. Also for a dish of Oysters, nice fresh Bread, Pies, Cakes, Candies and Cigars
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FARMERS!
Buy the best drill. P. D. Becksworth's Celebrated Roller Drill is the one. No Clogging or Choking. Warranted to work on any kind of ground. Every drill warranted.
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Has opened dressmaking rooms in the building on west side of Cross street bridge. Ladies of Ypsilanti and vicinity are invited to call. Remember the place Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Gents' Cashmere Mufflers,
Do. Silk do.
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Do. Wool Mitts,
Do. Cashmere Mitts,
Do. Dress Gloves, Embroidered Backs,
Do. Cis-Atlantic Gloves,
Do. Caster Gloves in Plain and Emb'd Backs,
Gents' Flat Scarfs in Black and Colors,
Do. De Joinvilles do., in Stripes and Figures,
Do. Ties and Bows, in Black and Colors.
Do. Lisle Thread Hosiery,
Do. Cotton do.
Do. Wool do.
Do. Merino do.

Call and Examine Stock and Prices.
147, 149 & 151, Woodward Ave., DETROIT.
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SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS
Largest and Most Complete Line Manufactured.
ADAPTED for BURNING ALL KINDS FUEL
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When ladies or children want their fine shoes repaired they will do well to go o
L. MLLER.
At the Depot. He makes a specialty of this kind of work, and his prices are low.
Gentlemen, if you desire a substantial as well as a stylish job of repairing, bring your boots or shoes to L. MILLER and he will satisfy you as to work and prices every time. Don't patronize a man who sells shoddy goods and knows but little about the business, but give your work to L. MILLER, a PRACTICAL WORKMAN who thoroughly understands his trade and can guarantee all work done. Give him a trial. Shop one door west of Haskin's Bakery, at the Depot. 804

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Come to Detroit after visiting all the so-called business colleges you choose and if you do not find Goldsmith's (B. & S.) Business University superior to all others, we will pay your expenses here and give you a course gratis. More students are furnished situations at this institution than at any other one in the country. College paper mailed free.
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Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!
Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle. 866y

The damp weather and chilling winds of the approaching season subjects ALL to exposure, no matter how healthy, we are none the less susceptible to an attack of COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HLEURISY, SPITTING OF BLOOD, CATAARH of the head, which if not promptly attended to ends in CONSUMPTION.
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BRONCHIAL SYRUP is GUARENTEED by all druggists and dealers in medicine to give ENTIRE SATISFACTION. Try it and be convinced of its REAL MERIT.
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D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

Three men were nearly suffocated by carbonic acid gas in the "Cleveland Works" at Bay City. These works are situated in West Bay City and no one knows what they manufacture. Their employes are made to promise secrecy before engaged. It is thought that some chemical is manufactured and from the fact that this suffocation was caused by escaping carbonic acid gas, it seems probable that this supposition is correct.

The residence of N. Roseman, in Zeeland, burned. Loss, $1,000; insured in the Ottawa County Mutual. The family barely escaped.

The Alpena fish tugs have each from ten to thirty nets out in the lake, and it is doubtful if they will be recovered, unless the weather changes for the better. Many of the trap nets are also liable to be lost, as the sudden cold weather has prevented their being taken in.

Coldwater has shipped nearly 20,000 barrels of apples.

A miner at the Lake Superior, named Olof Nelson was caught by a mass of falling ground in No. 2 pit recently and instantly killed.

Andrew Peterson, a contractor, was crushed to death at the Winthrop mine by ground, which had been loosened by a blast, falling on him.

Muskegon News and Reporter: Charles H. Hook has purchased the Covell Logging Railroad, and has now a continuous road running through Otto, Grant and Greenwood, Oceana Co., to the river, being about eight miles long. The logs are now being hustled over this road into the river at the rate of 75,000 feet per day.

Battle Creek Journal: An aged lady, known as Aunty Barnes, and living on Division street, was seriously injured Saturday. While carrying a burning ember from one stove to another she fell, dislocating one of her shoulders. The blazing stick set fire to her clothes, as well as burning a hole through the carpet and floor. The old lady was unable to rise and the flames were rapidly getting headway when Mr. Coleman who was repairing the windows, saw her plight and saved her from an agonizing death.

The $5,000 bonus required to retain the Peninsular car shops at Adrian have been raised and will be transferred to M. S. Smith.

Turner's drug store at Quincy was totally destroyed by fire Friday morning. Loss on building and stock, $4,000; insured for $3,000 in the Home of New York. The office of the Quincy Times in the adjoining building was almost ruined. Insured for $400 in the Scottish Commercial. Dr. E. Blackman lost a valuable library and other office fixtures.

Howard Smith, a young resident of Alpena for the last six months, was instantly killed by a falling tree at Fletcher, Pack & Co.'s camp, on the Main river. He has no parents living, his other relatives living in New York.

The scaffolding to R. K. Hawley's new mill at Black river fell killing Frank Mayett and seriously injuring Daniel McFarlain of Au Sable.

The telegraph line on the Port Huron & Northwestern railway, from Port Huron to Sand Beach, is completed, and the Western Union Telegraph company has opened offices at Kingsley, Amadore, Croswell, Carsonville, Downing and Minden.

Booth Winter, a well known salesman, who was employed in F. Buhl & Co.'s wholesale dry store, Detroit, committed suicide on Thanksgiving day at his residence, by cutting his throat with a small penknife. He had been affected with neuralgia of the heart, which confined him to his bed for over a month past, and was gradually sinking.

Part of the Canvassing Board of Presque Isle made a correct canvass. The District Canvassing Board acted on this, and declared Turnbull, Dem., elected to the legislature by 173 majority

The Empire Mills and woolen factory at Alma burned. James Garyett, of Alma, and Allan Shelden & Co., of Detroit, were the owners of the woolen factory. Simon Garyett, of Alma, owner of the flouring mill, estimates the loss at $70,000. No insurance.

The body of Clark Evans, a prosperous farmer near Lapeer was found suspended by the neck from a rope hitched to a rafter over the hay mow, with two bullet holes through the head. The supposed cause of the suicide was despondency over a financial matter.

Fred. Olds of Onondaga had a dispute with his wife and left after threatening to commit suicide. He left about noon, since which time he has not been heard from. It is feared that he carried the threat into execution.

Michael Kurtz, a Detroit laborer, drank a pint of cheap whisky on a wager Thanksgiving day, and was found dead in a barn next morning, where he had crawled to sleep off the effects of the liquor.

The annual meeting of the State Horticultural society will be held in Ann Arbor, December 6, 7 and 8. Reduced fare certificates on Michigan Central railroad can be obtained of Secretary Charles W. Garfield, Grand Rapids, by applying at once.

The will of Prof. Watson gives his wife $3,000 and an annuity of $200 per year, his mother $150 per year, and the remainder of the estate, real and personal he bequeaths to the national academy of science of the United States. He appoints Julius E. Helgard, Simon Newcomb and J. St. Coffin, all of Washington, D. C., and Leonard Gruneir and James B. Angell, of Ann Arbor, as executors. The will provides that gold medals value $100, shall be given to those who shall from time to time make astronomical discoveries or produce an astronomical work worthy of special reward for contributing it to science.

There is great complaint of a want of cars to move wheat from elevators in the interior of the state.

At Black River Frank Mayette was killed and Daniel McFarlin seriously injured by the fall of a scaffold at Hawley's Mill.

The name of Bradley station, on the Mackinac division of the Michigan Central, changed to Garfield.

On Saturday a large boiler in a shed adjoining Moore's foundry at Charlotte exploded with terrible force. The building was badly shattered. Mr. Andrew Moore was seriously scalded about the face. George Moore was terribly mutilated and killed; an unknown man was taken from the debris so mangled as to prevent recognition. John Middling of Carmel, present on business at the foundry, terribly scalded about the face and shoulders, and cheek and forehead mangled by iron—possibly fatal injuries. C. W. Canute, a farmer, of Roxana township, who stepped into the foundry on business, was blown over 50 feet, striking on his head and shoulders, breaking his collar bone and injuring his spine. E. N. Munger, of Potterville, face scalded and badly cut but not dangerously so.

The scarcity of freight cars complained of throughout the State is caused by the large shipments of apples and potatoes which had to be hurried to their destination to prevent freezing, and the great demand for coal caused by the delay of vessels.

It is feared that the late cold snap has seriously interfered with the plans of the fish commission. They had started out to obtain 35,000,000 of white fish eggs, and succeeded in capturing about 8,000,000 when the storm came up, and about half of them were destroyed. It happened to be just the time when they should be planted that this terrible weather came on, and it was impossible to send out men and boats into the great lakes to make the plants.

The Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee railroad managers have adopted a winter time table that will greatly accommodate the public. Five trains will leave daily except Sundays—at 7:40 A. M. and 11 A. M. for Grand Haven, Muskegon and points on the Grand Rapids and Indiana; at 3:45 P. M. for Holly, Flint, Saginaw and Bay City; at 6 P. M. and 11 P. M. for Grand Haven and all intermediate points. The night trains have the company's own sleepers attached and double berths are sold at $1 each. Trains will arrive at 8:10 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 5:30 P. M., and 11:45 P. M. Citizens of Detroit wishing to visit the interior of the state will find that the 7:40 A. M. train will take them to Holly, Flint, Saginaw, Bay City, Lansing, Grand Rapids, arriving at the last mentioned place at 1:15 P. M. They can have several hours at Grand Rapids and return the same day, arriving here at 11:45 P. M. Or vice versa, the citizens of Grand Rapids can leave home at 6:45 A. M., reach Detroit at 12:15 P. M., remain in Detroit until 6 P. M., and reach home at 11 o'clock the same night. Of course there are the same conveniences in enlarged degree at all the intermediate stations.

A couple of Lake Shore freight trains collided at Adrian and wrecked cars to the value of $30,000.

John Hartell, proprietor of one of the principal meat markets of Charlotte, had a very expensive lesson on the subject of carelessness Friday evening. He had, during the day, sold some stock, receiving therefor about $1,200, which he put in his coat pocket. In the evening, with a few friends, he stepped into John Hauser's saloon and took a hand at a game of pool, hanging his coat with its valuable contents on the wall. When he retired for the night he looked for his money and found that it had been stolen.

Sunday forenoon, while the body of Clark Evans, the farmer who committed suicide, was being conveyed to the grave at Lapeer, the team of the wagon in which his wife was riding became frightened and sprang forward throwing Mrs. Evans from the wagon. She fell upon her head and shoulders and sustained very serious injuries.

Ira D. Mosher, one of the oldest settlers in Cass county, dropped dead Saturday afternoon at Dowagiac.

Armon W. Hixson, druggist, and Charles Weston, painter, of Grand Ledge, were brought before Justice Irish, and pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a barrel of water-white carbon oil from A. B. Schumaker, a neighboring druggist. Justice Irish fined them $10 and costs.

The barn of John Hardy, near Dowagiac, was burned Saturday night, together with seven head of horses, his cutter, carriage, wagon, harnesses, robes, hay, grain, etc. Nothing was saved. The barn was set on fire by some one and certain persons are strongly suspected. No insurance; loss about $3,000.

J. W. Post has just completed at the Agricultural College a tube well 130 feet in depth. The drill passed through seventy feet of rock, and the water rises to within six feet of the surface.

Although the coal mine on the Jackson prison farm has been opened but a comparatively short time, mineral has been taken out to the value of over $4,000. All the coal used at the prison is taken from this source by convict labor.

A miner named Edward Sprago was instantly killed while engaged at work at one of the stock piles of the Saginaw mine. He was crushed by a piece of falling ore.

The Detroit base ball club, a member of the national league, has been organized, with a capital stock of $5,000.

Fire in the Arcade building on Larned street, Detroit, damaged the property of the Union job printing company to the amount of $13,000. John F. Eby & Co., who have their office on the ground floor, sustained a loss of about $1,400 from the flooding of their paper stock with water. The Western Home Journal loses somewhat by water.

A passenger on the through passenger train east on the Grand Trunk road dropped dead between Olivet and Charlotte. The body was put off at Charlotte and an inquest called. Upon the examination, papers were found which led to the supposition that the deceased is Thomas Duggan, of Canada. He was about 50 years old, and had some money and a pass over the road.

The part of the Ypsilanti paper mill occupied by rags and rag engines was destroyed by fire. Loss, $20,000; insured.

The Mt. Clemens mail carrier, after arriving at the depot with the evening mail south, deposited the bags containing the same on the platform, as has been his usual custom, and stepped into the agent's room for some reason or other. During his absence the bags were carried off by some parties unknown and taken into the woods, a short distance off, and every letter and package opened and examined. As near as can be ascertained there was $20 in money, and drafts and postal orders to the amount of $5,000 to $6,000 in the mail. The drafts and orders were left in a pile near the bag, together with all the letters.

The much talked-of case of Rose vs. White, at Owosso, for alienation of affection, etc., has finally stirred up action in the Baptist church, of which all the parties are members.

While working on the dock at Pierport, Manistee county, Henry Crosby slipped into the lake and was drowned.

At Coldwater fire broke out in the Stevens wheelbarrow factory near the depot, and the entire factory, including the large three story brick building formerly occupied as a woolen factory, was consumed. Loss $15,000; no insurance.

The annual meeting of the Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association will be held in the city of Lansing on Monday, the 13th of December, at 7 o'clock p. m.

Ogemaw Herald: W. L. Brock, the baggage master at West Branch, has purchased 130 deer so far this season. He estimates that 500 more have been shipped from here by hunters. Using this as a basis, Ogemaw county will have furnished nearly 1,000 deer for market at the close of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Watts of St. Johns were surprised on Saturday evening last by the appearance at their home of about forty of their friends, the occasion being their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Washington dispatch to the Chicago Times says that Gen. Garfield has, through President Hayes, invited Secretary Sherman to remain in his cabinet, but that the latter has not accepted the offer, and seems to prefer making a fight for the Ohio senatorship.

The New York grand jury has indicted James O'Brien, alias Robert Lindsey, for perjury in the Morey letter case. The criminal pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

Eight hundred canal boats and about 6,500,000 bushels of wheat are locked up in the Erie canal by the late freeze. This has already caused a decided advance in the price of wheat in New York. Cargoes of apples and potatoes on canal boats have been badly injured by the frost.

Fires.—At Lancaster, Penn., H. B. Graff's grain elevator and warehouse; loss $70,000; insurance $35,000.—At Coleville, Penn., thirty-five buildings; loss $35,000.

Crimes.—"Dr." Buchanan, the bogus medical diploma man, has been convicted in Philadelphia of conspiracy to defraud the United States by a pretended suicide.—Charles McLaren, a young lawyer of Grand Rapids, has been arrested in Chicago on complaint of Wm. H. Congdon, on the allegation that McLaren had failed to turn over to him $3,269 recovered in a libel against the John A. Dix.—Thaddeus Raber was convicted of murder in St. Louis Tuesday.—Brick Pomeroy's former partner, A. S. Foster, has been sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for forgery.

Mrs. Lewis Noys was cremated at Pittsburg Thursday.

It is estimated that the November decrease of the public debt will be about $2,000,000.

The newly-appointed Catholic Archbishop Feehan arrived in Chicago Saturday evening from Nashville.

War department officials state that in the approaching changes at West Point the engineering department will resume control.

The Indianapolis Journal announces that most, if not all, of the wrongly credited returns of the electoral vote are simple clerical errors of the county clerks, and will be corrected.

The state department is informed that two treaties with China have been completed, one concerning Chinese immigration, and the other commerce. The immigration treaty secures to our government the regulation by legislation of the introduction of Chinese labor.

A committee of "Independent Republicans" waited on Gen. Garfield in Washington and presented him with an address emphasizing the importance of civil service reform. Gen. Garfield responded, hoping that congress would co-operate with him in establishing a legal basis for all routine appointments.

The ice blockade is at last broken and the long-delayed fleet commenced moving Friday. Reports of disaster are beginning to multiply, and it is feared that the loss of life and property during the past week has been very great. The tug Samson was cut down by the ice in Lake Erie Monday and sunk; the schooner G. H. Warmington is ashore on Summer island, Lake Michigan; the steam barge Fletcher went ashore in Lake Michigan with 35,000 bushels of corn; the propeller Simcoe, plying between Chicago and Collingwood, has been lost with all on board; the schooner C. C. L. went ashore in Sister bay, Lake Michigan, Sunday night, and will prove a total loss; the schooners Monguagon and Wells Burt collided in Lake Michigan Wednesday night during a snow storm. A number of minor mishaps to vessels are also reported.

The executive committees of the Lehigh and Schuykill coal exchanges have decided to make no change in prices during the month of December.

Ericcson,s new ship, the Destroyer, will revolutionize prevailing methods of naval warfare. It discharges from a great gun, seven feet under water, fired by electricity, a projectile containing 250 pounds of dynamite, which explodes by concussion against the side of the opposing vessel and distributes men and ships in fragments to the various points of the compass.

An immense slide took place on the Continental divide, Colorado, C. H. Eaton and Thomas Gray killed, Jas. Frazer badly hurt, and two other miners narrowly escaped.

The Leadville Chronicle says that 60 laborers were buried in a land slide near Chalk Creek on the Kokomo extension of the Denver and Rio Grande road. They noticed the pine trees tremoling and in an instant the slide came with a roar, tearing up the track for a distance of a quarter of a mile and burying 60 men. John Dene was killed, 19 men badly injured and 11 others slightly. The slide carried the track over the heads of the men and most of the wounds were probably caused by iron striking them.

The protests against the proposed passion play have had their effect, and the manager announces that he has abandoned the idea of producing it.

A new telegraphic cable company, to be called the European, American and Canadian, is being organized.

The President has issued a proclamation directing that foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and imports within the United States are and shall be suspended and discontinued so far as respects the vessels of China, and the produce, manufactures and merchandise imported thereon into the United States from China, or from any other foreign country, so long as the exemption aforesaid on the part of China, of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States and their cargoes shall be continued, and no longer.

At New York an explosion of gas took place in the basement of a five-story building, No. 66 White street, occupied by Wilmerding, Hoquet & Co., auctioneers. The building was shaken and the cellar walls near where the explosion took place were destroyed. Three men, William A. Kobbe, William McKee and Charles Brown were injured, Kobbe probably fatally.

Fires: At Elmira, N. Y., destroying the dairy barns of John and Robert Carruthers, destroying fifty head of milch cows. Incendiary; insured.—At Minneapolis burning out the Jacoby block, involving a loss of about $25,000, sustained by the firms of G. M. Wolf & Co., Harris & Levy and Jacoby's photograph parlors. The origin is a mystery.—At West Point, Va., fire destroyed the extensive wharves and sheds of the Richmond, York River & Chesapeake Railroad Company, and the company's steamer Shirley; also the telegraph and freight offices, and all the freight on the wharves, including 2,600 bales of cotton. Loss estimated at $250,000; insured.—A fire in the mining town of Highland, in Southwest Wisconsin, destroyed $10,000 worth of property, including four stores and three dwellings. Insurance, $4,000.

Nine ocean steamers are overdue at New York.

The remaining four bodies of the twenty men who perished in the Hudson River Tunnel have been recovered and taken to the morgue.

Gov. Robinson of Colorado, was accidently shot and killed at Denver. The remains will be brought to Michigan for interment.

Capt. Dougherty, acting Indian Agent of the Crow Creek Agency, is expected to reach Washington in a few days with a delegation of Brule Sioux chiefs. These Indians have conceded to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad the right of way through their reservation.

An Italian calling himself Archer or Archesia, claiming to be a United States detective, recently swindled the merchants at Holly Springs, Miss., by means of forged drafts on the Merchants' National Bank, Cincinnati. The forger is about 40 years old.

Judge E. B. Taylor, elected in October to be Garfield's successor as Representative from the new Nineteenth District, has been elected to fill the vacancy in the present Congress caused by Garfield resigning his seat in the House before the expiration of his term.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad company having recently obtained an independent entrance to New York via Bound Brook, N. J., will open up for passenger, freight and express business the fourth great trunk line between New York and the west. Three through passenger trains will be run daily to St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati, the evening express running through entire to the two last named cities.

Northampton, Mass., is much aroused at the discovery of an organized system of robbery among the clerks of various stores. The boys have been living fast, and it is found that they have been receiving all the goods they wanted from each others store without pay. Ten or a dozen young men have already been caught. It is thought there will be many others. The thefts are large, the amounts not being known definitely. Many youths from the best families in town are implicated.

The steamer Manitoulin has arrived at Owen Sound with J. G. Persons, first mate, Jno. Nesbit, first engineer, Robert McEneeny, wheelsman, Mat Nobles, fireman, and P. Croft, deck hand, of the steamer Simcoe, which foundered Nov. 24, off Manitoulin island. The Simcoe left Chicago on the 18th with a cargo of 19,000 bushels of corn and general freight. She experienced continued and severe gales on Lake Michigan, accompanied with heavy snow storms, which she weathered. Early on the morning off the 24th, while off Providence Bay, on the south side of Manitoulin island, the sea was so heavy that it broke through the engine room, putting out the fires. The ship became completely unmanageable, and remained in the trough of the sea taking in water until noon, when she sunk. The following are the names of those lost: Richard Hill, captain; Robert McNab, second mate; Ben Williams, wheelsman; John Henry, fireman; Tom O'Hare, Tom Levi, Donald Carr and McDougall, deck hands; Julia Gibbon, lady's maid; Lydia Williams, cook; George Pelton, porter, and one deck hand, name unknown—twelve in all.

FOREIGN.

The lord mayor of Dublin announces that in consideration of the fact that only $2,000 had been raised of the $10,000 necessary to defend the land leaguers, he has transferred to the fund for that purpose £108, the balance of the political defense fund, of which he is the sole surviving trustee.

The trial of the indicted land leaguers has been fixed for the 17th of December. Among the 14 men arrested at Cork for participating in the Fenian procession is a soldier. The prisoners have been committed for trial.

Healy, the secretary of Parnell, recently committed for trial on the charge of intimidating a tenant farmer named Manning, has been elected member of parliament for Wexford borough without opposition, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Wm. A. Redmon.

The Havana police have discovered 330 counterfeit receipts for collecting contributions representing $47,000 in gold. The counterfeiter has been arrested.

The London News, in its financial column discussing the Panama canal, says: The increase of the trade of America may be reckoned upon, but an increase of competition seems certain and political jealousies may induce the United States to cut a water way through the continent by the Nicaraugan route.

A dispatch from Dublin says that merchants and other citizens declare that they will not serve on the jury in the state trials for fear of injury to their business, or murder. As the merchants have business with all parts of the country they fear being "Boycotted," if the traversers are convicted.

A dispatch from Paris says: "A grave difficulty has arisen between the French government and the pope, neither approving the candidates whom the other desires to appoint to the six vacant bishoprics."

The federal postoffice authorities have concluded arrangements for the passage of mails through the St. Gethard tunnel during the coming winter, but for the present passengers will not be allowed to traverse the tunnel.

There are no apparent grounds for the apprehension referred to in the dispatch from Paris that many English and Americans were aboard the lost steamer Oncle Joseph.

A dispatch from Vienna says: Official information has been received that Dulcigno was surrendered to the Montenegrins by Dervish Pasha personally. A dispatch from Dulcigno reports that the Montenegrins have occupied all the chief positions of Dulcigno, meeting with no resistance.

Capt. Beamish, a magistrate of Cork county, has written a letter to Mr. Forster stating that he has received a threatening letter, and has therefore sought the protection policy. He says his object in writing to Mr. Forster is that if his death should be added to those of other landlords who have been murdered since the present government came into power it cannot be pleaded that it was either justifiable or took place because government protection was not called for in time.

The court of queen's bench has finally appointed the 28th of December as the date for the commencement of the trials of the indicted land leaguers.

The London News in its leading article says it may be safely assumed that parliament will meet early in January as the cabinet have come to the conclusion that coercion is unnecessary at present. The ministers are carefully considering an Irish land bill.

The affairs of China are in a very unsettled condition.

The outbreak of a war at Calabar, West Africa, has been attended with fearful brutalities.

The British Parliament will meet Jan. 6.

In the sculling match between Edward Trickett and Wallace Ross over the Thames champion course, Trickett won the race easily, beating Ross by four lengths. In consequence of a foul at Hammersmith, however, the umpire declared the men must row again. The distance was four and one-half miles and time 30:23.

The total cost of the Boycott relief expedition was £10,000.

Despite the energetic demonstrations of the representatives of the Europern powers and of the United States, persecution of the Jews continues in Morocco.

The governor of Natal telegraphs that one European and fourteen natives were killed in a skirmish with Basutos.

A correspondent of the Times at Dublin states that owing to continued opposition to the erection of a police hut at New Pallas, and other disturbing events, two companies of infantry, two troops of cavalry and detachments of artillery, with two guns will be sent there.

A dispatch from Vienna says the Albanians who came to the support of Dulcigno have been dispersed. The apprehensions of the Montenegrins that the last real work of occupying the country should only begin when the Turks left, are therefore dispelled.

A dispatch to the Times from Paris says the promotion of the Panama Canal scheme has been resumed with extraordinary vigor. The movement is so universal that success as regards subscription and capital is certain.

A dispatch from Calcutta says orders have been issued for the removal of the telegraph between Peshawur and Lundikttal. This seems to indicate a speedy evacuation of Khyb, which is the sole remaining fruit of the campaign in Northern Afghanistan.

A dispatch from Portsmouth announces that 5,000 marines are to go to Ireland.

A barbarous outrage has been committed near Tralee on a bailiff who was in charge of a house from which the tenants had been evicted. A party of armed men broke into the house and slit the bailiff's ears. The bailiff fainted from loss of blood.

De Lesseps says: I have greater confidence in the Panama Canal than I had in the Suez Canal. The Atlantic and Pacific breezes will make it the healthiest region in the world. There are already excavators made which will excavate 300 cubic metres an hour. Every thing necessary is ready to start the work. The co-operation of England alone will make the canal a fact.

A dispatch from Vienna says it is reported that the Turkish Minister at Athens has made overtures to Greece in order to ascertain whether she is disposed to enter into direct negotiations.

Advices from Honolulu describe the eruption of Maura Loa, now in progress, as one of the grandest ever witnessed. It broke out November 5, about six miles from the summit of the crater, throwing out two great streams of lava, one of which is thirty miles long, and one 300 yards wide and about twenty feet deep.

DETROIT MARKETS.

FLOUR—City brands. . $5 00 @ 5 25
State brands. . 5 00 @ 5 15
Seconds. . . . . 5 00 @ 5 15
Minn. patents. 7 25 @ 8 00
Low grades. . . 3 00 @ 3 75
Rye. . . . . 5 00 @
Buckwheat . . 5 50 @ 6 00

WHEAT—No 1 white. . $1 05⅝ @ 1 06⅝
Seller Nov. . . 1 05⅝ @ 1 06½
Seller Dec. . . . 1 05⅞ @ 1 06⅞
Seller January 1 07⅞ @ 1 08⅝
Seller Feb. . . 1 09¾ @ 1 10½
No 2 white. . . 1 03 @ 1 03½
No 2 red. . . . . 1 04½ @

BARLEY—Canadian, 1 60@$1 75 per 100 lbs. State, 1 35@1 60.
CORN—46½@47c per bush.
OATS—34@36c. per bu.
RYE—65@75c per bu.
APPLES—$1 10@1 20 per bbl
BUTTER—Prime quality, 19@21. Medium, 14@18cts.
CRANBERRIES—$5 00@7 50 per bbl.
CHEESE—13½@14c per lb.
DRIED APPLES—3½cts per lb.
EGGS—Fresh, 18 @ 21c.
GAME— Quoted terms are about as follows: Turkeys, 10c@12c; venison carcases, 6c@8c; do saddles, 10c@12c; quail, $2@$2 25; partridges, 60@70; Mallard ducks, 50@60c; common do, 25c@30c; woodcock, $2 50; snipe, $1; rabbits, $1 25; squirrels, 75c to $1.
HA —Choice Timothy, $15@16.
HOPS—18@20c per lb.
HONEY—Strained, 10@12c per lb. Comb, 14@16c.
ONIONS—$2 60@$2 75 per bbl.
POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 7@8c; turkeys, 9@10c.
POTATOES— Early Rose, 38c per bu.; Peachblows, 45c per bu.
PROVISIONS—Pork mess, $15 00@16 00 Lard, 8@9c: hams, 10@10½c; shoulders, 7@8c; bacon, 10½c; extra mess beef, $9 50 @10 00 per bbl.; dried beef, 11c.
SALT—$1 05@$1 10 per bbl.
SEED—Clover, $4 50@$4 60 per bush.; Timothy, $2 60@$2 70.
SWEET POTATOES—$3 40@$3 50 per bbl
TALLOW—5½c per pound.
VEGETABLES.—Billing Rates: Cabbages, $3 75 to 4 per 100; celery, 30 to 35c; turnips, 30c; carrots, 35c; ruta bagas, 21 to 23c.
WOOD—$2 75@5 00 per cord. 4

DETROIT STOCK MARKETS.

Receipts at the Central Stock Yards were as follows: Cattle 1,944; Hogs 13,391; Sheep 2,499.

Prices slightly improved, with market moderately active.

CATTLE—Among the sales were 8 extra fed, av. weight 1007 lbs. at $3.45 per cwt.; 2 oxen, 1,585 lbs. each, at $3.40 per cwt.; 10 extra fed at $3.50 per cwt.; 1 good cow at $3 per cwt.; 25 butchering head, av. 842 lbs. at $2.95; 13 butchiring at $2.50; 6 butchering head, av. 750 lbs. at $2.35.

HOGS—Weighing above 300 lbs. sold for $4.55 to $4.60; weighing 200 to 300, $4.30 to $4.60; weighing less than 200, $4.12½ to $4.25.

SHEEP—Mixed lots $3.50 to $3.80 per cwt.; good fat wethers $4 to $4.25 per cwt.

ENGLISH GRAIN MARKET.

London, November 29.—The Mark Lane Express says: Little progress has been made with wheat sowing in late districts in consequence of frosts alternating with rains, which keep land in very wet condition. There have been rather more liberal offerings of home grown samples in the London market during the week, but there was no improvement in condition. Values of dry samples advanced 1s on Monday in sympathy with the somewhat excited tone of the foreign trade. Inferior samples were unimproved. On Wednesday the demand became nominal and Friday's market closed dull. In provincial markets values have improved, but they closed weak throughout. Trade in foreign wheat fluctuated considerably. On Monday the excitement was caused by the closing of the United States canals. Floating cargoes advanced 1s to 2s, according to the position and tone. The United States market disorganized markets here. On Tuesday and Wednesday arrivals off coast, and the increase in the visible supply in the United States caused a reaction in cargo trade. Cable advices of lower rates at the Atlantic seaboard caused trade to close dull and favorable to buyers. Spot factors obtained an advance of 1s to 2s for best descriptions, but millers continued a hand to mouth trade and at the close obtained concessions where sales were effected. Speculation in United States finds no echo here, and millers believe sooner or later prices will fall.

Flour improved 6d@1s. Town made whites were raised 4s at the close. On Wednesday the demand was nominal, closing dull. About foreign flour the same may be said as was remarked above about foreign wheat. The barley trade was exceedingly slow, except fine malting samples. All descriptions are difficult to sell, and the prices are in favor of buyers. Foreign dull and weak. Oats advanced on Monday. Trade was quiet and firm. The foreign was similar in tone. Quotations are 6d higher. Malt is in large supply and values are very low. Of maize there was a smaller supply and the prices in consequence have been against the buyers, although for cargoes there were signs of a weakness at the close. The values of round and flat corn were only separated by six pence to a shilling. The sales of English wheat during the week were 46,011 quarters at 44s 5d per quarter, against 38,580 quarters at 46s 7d per quarter the corresponding week last year. Imports into the united kingdom the week ending November 20 were 1,218,768 cwts. of wheat and 310,506 cwts. of flour,

School Law.

OFFICIAL RUDINGS AND DECISIONS.

1. The moderator is not required to countersign orders, if he knows that they are for an illegal use of money, as the payment of a teacher not legally qualified or for paying library money for teachers' wages. Nor should he sign a warrant upon the town treasurer for district funds, except when drawn payable to the assessor.

2. No moneys can be legally paid out by the district, save through the assessor. He is the sole treasurer of the district, and his accounts should exhibit the entire expenditures of the district. The assessor should keep an account with each particular fund; as teachers' fund, library fund, incidental expense fund, building, etc.

3. The assessor cannot legally pay the warrants of the director, except from proper funds. He cannot pay a warrant for teachers' wages from the library moneys, nor a warrant for building or incidental expenses from primary school moneys or two-mill tax. Nor is he obliged or permitted to pay a warrant for teachers' wages from public school moneys or two-mill tax. Nor is he obliged or permitted to pay a warrant for teachers' wages from public school moneys if he knows the teacher to be not legally qualified.

4. The assessor should not pay an order for what he believes to be an illegal object, until he can consult with the other members of the board and have the question fully investigated.

Money in Demand.

A dispatch from New York says: From Saturday to Monday the arrivals of gold from Europe amount to $1,168,500. The net drain of gold from this center to the West and South during the past two weeks was $5,200,000, and seven of the largest banks of this city are constantly making remittances to Western and Southern points. The money market was very stringent, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Gould and Mr. Sage renewed their loans at six per cent. The banks agree in saying that the pressure upon them from the West and South is greater than ever before, and that they will be compelled to contract their loans during the week unless this demand ceases. Chicago, especially, is drawing very heavily upon New York for funds. The great receipts of cotton are also causing heavy drains upon the New York banks. There are many who believe from the advance we have had in prices during the past thirty days, that there can be but little hope for the customary January rise, as it has already been discounted.

Mime Gerster at a Fair.

In New York recently it was Gerster evening at the Ladies' Fair at St. Francis Xavier's Church. The basement in which the fair is being held was well filled, and when Mme. Gerster with her husband, Signor Gardini, entered just before 9 o'clock she was at once escorted to the flower-stand in Evergreen Cottage in the centre of the hall. She had scarcely seated herself when the rush for bouquets began, and rosebuds and carnations were sold off almost as fast as she could handle them. The price was half a dollar for a flower, half a dollar more for pinning it on and from $1 to $5 for a bouquet, and there was a general tendency to forget about the change. In an hour Mme. Gerster had taken in $200. She was then escorted to the different tables in the hall, receiving many little mementos of her visit. Her photographs with her autograph attached were sold at 60 cents, and she did almost as large a business in the autographs as in the flower business.

THE LOST SHILLING.—I sat the other day at my window and witnessed a farce. It was the well-known farce of the lost shilling. A girl crouched by a grate weeping bitterly. She had been sent by her mother to make some purchases, and she had dropped the coin between the bars. Passer-by after passer-by gave her money, but still she wept. She moaned for the loss of the shilling. By and by three workmen approached her, and inquired the cause of her tears. She repeated the story—I could see she was repeating it—whereat one sturdy fellow pocketed his pipe, put down his tools, rolled up his sleeves, removed the grate, and valiantly explored the foul contents of the pit beneath in searching for the shilling. Alas, no shilling was forthcoming. A policeman joined the group, and after a short interview with the little girl proceeded on his beat. At dusk the weeping child left, having received enough money to compenstate her for her loss fivefold had it been real. Two hours afterward, I saw her, with my own eyes, enacting the same farce by the side of a grate a quarter of a mile off! The moral of which is, (as the Duchess would say,) if a member of the Police force is to be found who is so verdurous as to be imposed upon by a child's performance of one of the oldest and most transparent shams known, small wonder that occasionally the mistress of the house is victimized by skillful rogues when "our gude man's awa."—*Belgravia*

HATED TO LEAVE.—The Carson (Nev.) Appeal of recent date says: "A few days ago a Chinaman was released from the State prison after serving a sentence of three years for an assault to kill. He was given $25 and a new suit of clothes and directed to shift for himself. Day before yesterday the same man knocked at the gate, and when it was opened he thrust $22.50 into the keeper's hands for safe keeping. It was almost dark and he begged to be allowed to sleep in his old quarters over night. He was allowed to take up his abode in a wood-shed, and next morning when the roll was called his number, 39, was skipped, for obvious reasons. When 40 was called a man sprang from the line dressed in prison garb and called out. 'You no catchee thirty-nine?" It was the discharged Chinaman. He had found his old striped clothes at the wash-house and put them on. His civilian suit he had hidden away. He was told that he would have to go, but he begged to be kept, urging that his conduct had been so good that he ought not to be turned away. His logic was pretty strong. 'You send me out, I killee somebody and come back. You sabe. Me stay no killee, no stealee, no cut'um hatchet.' General Batterman is in a quandary what to do, for he really believes if the man is turned away he will commit some crime to get back. He thinks of getting the Lunacy Commission to look into the case."

Clear glass globes cause a loss in the diffusion of gaslight, twelve per cent.; glass globe ground with ornaments, twenty-four per cent.; ground glass globe, forty per cent.; opal globe, sixty per cent.

Old wine, says Macagno, owes its mellowness more to the increase of glycerine than to a decrease of tannin in the liquid. The "keeping" of the wine, he maintains, depends upon the proportion the alchohol bears to the tannin.

The Natural History of Dress.

The pleasure derived from wearing attractive garments cannot be dignified by the title of a purely aesthetic enjoyment. It is the monopoly of the individual who thus adorns himself; and the pleasures of art, properly so called, are above all monopoly. This impulse must, one supposes, from the day when primitive man began to paint his body or adorn his head with feathers, have led to a constant variation in his style of apparel. It is of the nature of the passion to be insatiable in its craving for change and novelty. We look for an element of novelty even in a work of purely impersonal art, and in the personal art of self adornment this demand is omnipotent. Hence what answers to spontaneous variatation in the region of dress would commonly be the outcome of this restless desire to look finer than one's neighbors. In this way the feeling for the ornamental side of dress has subserved the developement of it as a utility. Changes introduced by individual fancy and the love of the novel and striking, would be permanently adopted when found to bring some advantage, as, for example, increase of warmth. It may, indeed, be said that the growth of dress in mere volume and number of distinct parts has been greatly promoted in the first instance by this impulse of self-adornment. The rude love of beauty shows itself in an admiration of mere quantity; and the men and women who managed to amplify their garments would clearly by so doing attain a richer decorative effect. Hence many of the vagaries everywhere illustrated in the history of costume, such as the elaborate head-dress, the ample skirts, and the long, sweeping train. It is probable that much of the covering of the body originated in this impulse to enlarge what we may call the decorative surface. Thus, for example, the arms may probably have been covered for the sake of carrying out a more extensive decorative scheme, in which case the habit of wearing sleeves would be retained for the good reason that by their very use the arms would grow more sensitive to changes of temperature. It is to be remarked that, while the useful function of dress has thus to some extent, grown out of its ornamentation, there has been a reverse process. Feature of costume, first adopted for the sake of some utility, have become in time mere ornamental appendages. This illustrates a truth to be spoken of more fully presently, that in dress the love of change is curiously complicated by the force of the customary. Many of the furbelows of a modern lady's dress really represent additions which once served some useful purpose. We may instance the rudimentary pocket, which in some recent fashions has done duty as a mere ornament. The ladies' hood, which is now so popular, the shoe-buckles, and the gentlemen's scarf-pins, may be mentioned as familier illustrations of once useful articles taking on a purely ornamental character.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Newspaper Borrowers.

An exchange recenaly published a letter from a lady subscriber in which she complained bitterly of an annoyance she experienced from the habit her female neighbors had of constantly borrowing her paper. The exchange failed to advise her on the subject, and, as the matter is a serious one, we have ourselves looked about for some method of relief, and now think we can offer the suffering lady and all others similarly situated an adequate means of succor. Here is our plan: Let the lady immediately upon receiving her paper, cut from it some item—it makes no particular difference what it is—most any item will do, only let it be neatly and carefully removed from the paper. Then the following proceeding will be sure to ensue: In a few moments the neighbor's boy will come after the paper—he will take it home—within three minutes he will emerge from the house—he will scoot down the street, and very shortly return with a folded newspaper of the same date as the one just borrowed. By the time the clipped paper has circulated round among all the female borrowers, the street will be lively with hurrying boys, and the revenue of the newspaper will be materially increased. Not one woman among them all would be able to sleep a wink without knowing just eqactly what that cut-out item was. The next day the lady must pursue the same course, and similar results will follow. In an extremely obstinate neighborhood these proceedings must be repeated three or four days, but no longer. By that time the lady will be able to read her paper in peace, and the newspaper finances will be the gainer through several new subscribers. This rule is infallible where the borrowers are females, but it can't be vouched for in the case of men. There isn't that inherent curiosity to work upon, you know, and—and—

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Directions for Making Cake.

Cake making is one of the most difficult branches of cooking. Recognizing the fact, Mrs. Beecher, in her article in the Bazar, gives some useful hints, from which the following main points are taken: For cake, let the flour dry near the fire while the other indegredients are being collected. Then sift it, and, if cream of tarter or baking powder is desired, sift that with the flour. Boil the sugar to avoid lumps. Eggs used for cake should be put into cold water in Summer while the preliminary work is going on. First beat butter and sugar together till white and creamy, then the eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately always, for the whites require much longer time to be beaten perfectly. Strain the yolks after beating, and add to them the well-beaten sugar and spices. Stir the flour gradually before using the sweet and sour milk needed. If soda and cream of tartar are to be used, the latter should be sifted with the flour (also, as above stated, when only baking powder is called for.) Dissolve soda in cool water or milk, never in anything hot, as heat destroys the best part of it,

Put in the soda after the milk has been added and well beaten with all other ingredients. If prepared flour is used, neither soda nor cream of tartar can be employed. The currants, citron or raisins must be well floured, but use for this the flour measured out for the cake, else the cake will be too stiff. Beat up the batter very light before adding the fruit, as it should be beaten gently and not long after that is added. The whites, beaten very stiff, are to be put in the last thing. After that very little beating is allowed—only what is necessary to incorporate the fruit and whites of eggs thoroughly with all the other ingredients. When beating the whites do not stop, after once having begun, till they are very stiff, else they will "go back," and can never be brought up as light again. In making raised cake, all fruit must be well rolled in flour left for that purpose, and be added to the cake till just ready to put into the oven. It must not then be beaten in, but spread over the top lightly and pressed in a little way, else the fruit will all sink to the bottom and be worthless.

Practice and watchfulness soon teach one who is in earnest to judge correctly when cake, bread or pies are done. If ever so properly prepared, they will be heavy if taken from the oven before being thoroughly baked. If obliged to turn pans round in the oven, move with great gentleness, and if possible never take bread, cake or biscuit out of the oven to turn it. The air striking it will injure it greatly. If sour milk or buttermilk is used in making cake, it must be placed in the oven as soon as put together, unless, like hard gingerbread, or cookies, it needs to be rolled out or molded. In that case it is not injured if it stands some hours.

How to Sweep and Dust.

To sweep and dust a room properly is an art, and like all fine arts has a right method. Well done, it renovates the entire room, and the occupant takes possession feeling that "all things have become new."

It is not merely a performance to be done by the hand, but a work into which taste and judgment—in other words, brains—must enter. Are these closets opening into a room to be swept? Arrange the shelves, drawers, or clothing, preparatory to sweeping day, then let this be the first to be swept. Cover the bed with soiled sheets, as also all heavy articles that can not be removed, first, however, having carefully dusted and brushed them. Remove all the furniture that can be easily set in the hall or adjoining room, having first dusted it; then take a step-ladder, begin to sweep or brush, or wipe the cornice and picture cords and pictures. Draw the shades to the top of the window, or if there are inside blinds dust them carefully. Open the windows. All the dust left in the room now is in the carpet or air, and the windows will soon settle it.

Now begin to sweep, not toward a door or corner, but from the outer edge of the room toward the centre, where the dust will be taken up with a small brush and dust-pan. Go over the room once more; this time with a dampened broom; that removes the bit of dust and gives the carpet a new, bright appearance. Replace the articles of furniture as soon as the air is entirely free from dust, uncover the rest, and the room is new and clean. All this seems an easy thing to do, but there is not one in a hundred who will follow out the detail. Some will sweep the dust into the hall or from one room to another, and then wonder why their house is so dusty. Others forget cornice and pictures, and thus leave a seed of future annoyance; while a third-class will do all but using the damp broom, which is as the finishing touches to a picture.

Fish for Food.

During the last twenty years chemists and physiologists have been studying the nutritious value of various foods. They have advanced so far as to compute the relative values of the common articles of diet. These have been so arranged in tables that the bread-winner of the household may see at a glance what food will give the most nourishment to his family.

A prominent subject of these studies has been the common food fishes. At the recent meeting of the American Association of Science, Professor Atwater, a chemist, gave some of the results of these experimental studies.

In one hundred pounds of the flesh of fresh cod there are eighty-three pounds of solids. In the same weight of salmon there are sixty-six and one-half pounds of water, and thirty-three and one-half pounds of solids. The meaning of these figures is that a family eating one hundred pounds of cod would be nourished by one sixth of it, while if they feed on the same weight of salmon, they would find one-third nutritious.

Next in nutritive value to salmon come fat halibut, shad, and whitefish. Then follow mackrel, bluefish, lean halibut, striped bass, flounder, and lake trout. The order in which they are placed indicates their relative value as food. Lean beef is less nutritious than salmon, as it contains seventy-five per cent. of water and twenty-five per cent. of solids.

While fish is highly nutritious and healthy, there is a somewhat exaggerated notion that it is particularly valuable for brain food on account of the large ammount of phosphorous which it contains. The notion owes some of its popularity to a remark alledged to have been made by the late Professor Agassiz. "When I wish to be very brilliant," he is reported as saying, "I eat fish for dinner." But Professor Atwater says that the notion is not founded upon fact. While fish is excellent there is no evidence to prove that the flesh of fish is richer in phosphorous than any other meats.—*Youth's Companion.*

How to Make Fern Pictures.

There are two ways—the mechanical and the photographical. For the first, take a sheet of strong white paper, and with an atomizer pass over it a spray of very diluted mucilage, so as to obtain a very thin and slightly sticking film, which will make the ferns adhere of which it is desired to make the picture; or the mucilage may be put on with a stiff tooth brush wet with it and drawn across the back of a knife or something of the kind, to cause the liquid to fly off in minute drops. The ferns and leaves must have been first pressed in a book, and after arranging them to suit your taste, cause them to lie closely to the paper as possible; fill an atomizer with very diluted India ink, and blow a spray over the ferns, more or less in proportion as you want a darker or lighter shade, or the color may be put on as directed for the mucilage. It is well to do this with intermissions, letting it dry a little, so as to avoid excess of moisture, and possibility of running the liquid into drops. When nearly dry, but still a little moist, remove the ferns, which may be used over again several times. For the photographic method, cover a sheet of paper with a weak solution of salt in water and some white of an egg, well beaten; after it is dry, take it into a dark room, and with a tuft of cotton pass over it a solution of nitrate of silver (fifty grains to an ounce of water); dry it in the dark, and the coat of chloride of silver formed on its surface, will receive the impression. Then arrange your ferns between two plates of glass, and cut the paper to the same size as the glass plates; place it under them and expose to the sun, in the same way as a photographer prints a portrait. Watch it until dark enough, and before removing the paper from the glass take it into a dark room. Here place the picture in a solution of hyposulphite of soda, which will dissolve the chloride of silver, but leave the decomposed material (finely divided black silver) which forms the black background, while the shadows of the leaves will be white.—*Art Journal.*

The Feather of a Bird.

Of a feather's lightness we may form some idea when we find that the largest quill of a golden eagle weighs only sixty-five grains, and that seven such quills do not weigh more than a copper penny-piece; that the feathers of a common fowl, which weighs thirty-seven ounces, weigh only three ounces; and that the entire plumage of an owl weighs only one ounce and a half. Meant as they are, some for covering and some for strength, we shall find them, on examination, to be differently put together. The light downy part when examined through a microscope, will be found to bear little resemblance to the flat part or blade of a quill. If it were not so, a bird would scarcely be able to fly at all; for when the flat of a wing was pressed down, the air would pass through it and yield no resistance. The fibres of the downy part we see, have little connection with each other; they have short and loose side shoots, just sufficient to mat them together when pressed close to the skin; whereas the side shoots of the quill feather hook and grapple with one another, so as to make one firm and united surface.

But others there are, much stronger and stiffer than the wing quill feathers; as those, for instance, forming the tails of the woodpecker tribe. And the reason would be evident to any person who watched a woodpecker on the stem of a tree feeding. Its food consists of grubs, usually concealed in the wood. In order to get them, he must therefore remain fixed on the bark, and make a hole with his beak, a tedious, if not an impracticable operation, were it not for the wiry stiffness of the tail feathures, which press against a tree and act like an additional limb. The tail, however, has another use, applicable more or less to all birds; it is to them what a rudder is to a boat, and in many cases acts like a third wing. If we look at a halk hovering in the air, when he remains in one spot we shall see that the tail is spread out like a fan, and it is in a constant state of quivering motion, balancing the bird, while the wings are keeping it afloat.

It is clear that if water could soak into the soft feathery covering of a bird, every shower of rain would be the death of thousands, inasmuch as it would increase their weight considerably, and, at the same time, by destroying the fine elastic nature of their feathers, entirely disable them from flying, and they must remain in a helpless state upon the ground, either to perish from hunger or become the prey to men or animals, who would catch them without trouble. But against such a possibility they are guarded by an abundant oily covering, which is constantly renewed; so that the rain, instead of sinking in, runs off, without remaining an instant; and we all know that if we take up a duck, or any swimming bird, we shall find, though it might have been diving just before, that it is perfectly dry and free from all damp. But this principle of life, if it may be so called, in a feather, ceases with the life of a bird: for if we were to throw a dead duck into the water, we should find that its coat had lost all power of resisting water and become a spongy mass of moisture.

The growth of feathers in young birds in hot and favorable weather is very remarkable. It has been ascertained by attending to nestlings that in eight days after their appearing from the egg in a helpless, naked state, they have acquired the first part of their feathers.—*Stanley's History of Birds.*

Anna Swanger, belonging to the wealthiest family in Butlerville, Ind., was known to have rejected three white suitors; yet she eloped with a middle-aged negro widower, and refuses to part from him.

A very old man voted three times at Washington, Ind., in the recent State election. On his trial it was convincingly shown that, though sober, he had been so carried away by excitement as to forget that he had already voted.

THE FARM.

The Onion-Crop.

In the temperate parts of Europe and the northern part of the United States those who wish to raise onions have only to sow them early in spring, and get the same season bulbs from three to four inches across. In the Middle States it cannot be done. The seed sown down in spring gives plants which mature early in summer producing sets about the size of an outdoor grape, which have to be put out again the next season to make marketable onions. This double labor, and long time spent on the crop, will always prevent it from being a very profitable one in these latitudes.

In those parts of the country, however, where they do well, it is surprising what crops they yield in a season, and what a "pile" of money they bring. In Connecticut more profits have been made from an acre of onions than perhaps from any garden crop ever raised. Of late years, however, there has been more risk, owing to "insect plagues," now in the leaves, and now in the maturing roots, till the result has been quite precarious in some districts. We note that they have the same trouble in some parts of Europe as we have, though there as here there are yet wonderful crops produced. A statement before us gives a crop in England to yield *thirty tons* to the acre, and brought in at the low figures of that country $1000 per acre. The bulbs were mostly one pound weight, and many much more. But we know that there are always exceptional crops of everything. One of our most popular wits has tried to make himself famous by asserting that in the "onion there is strength." It is rather a weak joke for a strong man, but as applied to a case of profit like this, there is financial strength in it, and no joke.

In regard to onion culture it has been noted by the best growers that a few crops like deep soil better than the onion; but yet they do not like it very loose, It needs to lie some time after digging so as to get compact. It is also found that wood ashes is an excellent manure, but there is nothing perhaps equal to a top-dressing of hen-manure. Fresh stable manure is one of the worst fertilizers—making a rank growth of top with but a small bulb comparatively. In garden generally no manure is put on the onion ground the same season of planting; but a piece of ground is selected which has been heavily manured for some other crop the season previous. Generally they go in after potatoes or celery, where an extensive crop is desired.

An Arab Delegation.

The Philadelphia Times says: Two carriages drove briskly up to the door of the Hotel Lafayette and from them alighted seven men and women, all attired in full Oriental costume. Upon entering the hotel they inscribed their names upon the register in Arabic and beneath each name the leader of the party wrote a translation of it in English. An inspection of the register showed the names of Professor James Rosedale, of Jerusalem, who is in charge of the party; Khawadja Selim Haehmi, Sheikh Aboudayeh El Bajalee, Yacoob El Bazouzee, Sheikh Mohammed Sulieman El Malowee, Sheikh Youseph Awdeh El Ramanlee, Khawadja Yacoob El Haweet and Rebecca Ben Levi, a cousin of Professor Rosedale. While the curious persons in the office were inspecting the Arabic writing, which caused the register to look as if a hen had dipped her feet in ink, and walked across the page, the guests from a far-off land were ushered to their rooms. A call upon them subsequently brought back vividly a scene from the Arabian Nights, as they sat grouped around the room in their national costumes. Every one wore a a different dress, representing the tribe to which he belonged. One was a swarthy Bedouin, wearing a heavy turban of yellow, red and green, and the flowing robes of the desert. Another had a peculiarly shaped turban, denoting his lineal descent from the Prophet Mohomet. The rest wore the ordinary fez, with tight-fitting jackets, and all wore baggy trousers and heavy girdles. The woman, who is a true type of the Oriental beauty, was attired in the ordinary costume of a Turkish lady of the higher rank and wore a vail across her face while in the presence of a stranger. Having gone through the ceremony of an introduction, during which all the Arabs arose and saluted the visitor with great reverence, Professor Rosedale who speaks English perfectly, explained the object of their visit.

"I am a native of Jerusalem," said he, "and have lectured in America several times, but always found a difficulty in explaining the manners and customs of Palestine to my auditors so they could readily comprehend them. I therefore determined to organize a a company of Arabs, who would perform their usual rites and ceremonies so that the youngest children could understand them. After the greatest difficulty I gathered the present company, who will appear at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening in the Star Course entertainment and perform all their ceremonies, sports and games, besides giving a concert on their native instruments, all of which will be fully explained by me. The only one that can speak English besides myself is Khawadja Selim Hashmi, who accompanied Stanley, the explorer, when he found Dr. Livingstone. He is very intelligent, and although only twenty-one years old, speaks several languages. The Sheikh Aboudayeh El Bajalee, although only twenty-five years of age, is the chief of a family which numbers 450 warriors. Sheikh Youseph El Ramanlee is the son of the chief of the village of Rama, and was married when eight years old. He is now eighteen and has two children, the eldest of which was born when he was 12 years old. The most peculiar one in the whole party is the Sheikh Mohammed Sulieman El Malowee, who belongs to the order of whirling dervishes. He is an imaun, or leader in prayer, and during his whirling performance wears a dress eighteen feet in circumference, which stands out like an umbrella as he turns rapidly around. He extends both arms to their full length and turns like a top for an indefinite period without experiencing the least inconvenience or dizziness, as he has been trained to it from infancy. When he salutes anyone he kisses the hem of their garments to express his humulity."

"Do they have any trouble in getting along in this country, where the customs are so entirely different from theirs?" was asked.

"I am compelled to be with them all the time," replied the Professor, "for they are just like children. As they all belong to different tribes, although they speak the same language, they occasionly fall out, but I arrange everything smoothly again. Some of the incidents of our journey have been very interesting. When they first saw a train of cars they were greatly frightened and wondered how it could be pulled without horses. Our trip across the Atlantic was very stormy and they were afraid that they all would be lost. In Boston we attended a theater and they saw ballet girls for the first time. The Bedonin Sheikh asked when he saw them: "Are these poor girls orphans, without any father or brother to protect them?" He was asked why, and said: "I do not see how a man could live and allow his sister to expose herself thus. If my sister would do such a thing I would kill her with my own hand."

"On the first evening of their arrival in the United States they had for supper some "Saratoga chips," and the Sheikh Aboudayeh, when he saw them, said that when he returned home he would tell his people that the Americans were so economical that they used fish scales for food. He really thought they were the scales of fishes, and could scarcely be made to understand differently. They think the American ladies are very handsome, but they say are too bold and forward in their manners, and I must confess that I think so myself. They were somewhat astonished at first that the ladies here did not keep their faces concealed, but they are getting to understand the customs better now."

Marvellous Dreams,

Most people remember the terrible railway accident in which Dickens himself and his proof-sheets escaped, while so many victims perished. In the train there was a gentleman and lady just landed in England after their return from India. The lady said to her husband: "I see the great wave rolling on; it is close to us," and then the crash came, and she was a corpse. The husband was unhurt, and, at a later time, explained his wife's strange words. Ever since they set sail from India she had been haunted in sleep by the dream of the vast silvery wave, and always as it was about to break on her she had wakened in terror. This was the phenomenon which she recognized immediately before the accident which caused her death.

Less tragic, but quite odd enough for Mr. Proctor's collection, is the anecdote of the south-country farmer's dream. The good man wakened from his first sleep, and aroused his wife to tell her about a startling vision. He had dreamed that he saw a favorite cow drowning in a pond in a neighboring common. "There bain't no pond there," said the wife, with natural irritation and double-shotted negatives. This was undeniably true, but the farmer was uneasy. At last he arose, dressed and walked up the long lane which led to the common. Everything was quiet, but just at the top of the lane the farmer heard a sound as of a man digging. Then a light caught his eye, it glimmered through a hedge that divided the lane from the fields. The farmer cautiously drew near till he was just above the ditch. There he spied a country fellow, with a lantern, digging a long, straight, deep hole in the ground. An axe lay beside the hole. At this point the farmer slipped, the hedge rustled, and the delver fled away. The farmer secured the lantern and made for home. Just at the entrance of the lane, the time being about two in the morning, he met one of his servant wenches hurrying in the direction whence he had come. "What do you want, my lass? No good, I fear," said the agricultural moralist; and in short, he made the girl tell him her story. She was going to an assignation with her "young man," who had jilted her and was courting another girl. She had threatened him with an action for breach of promise of marriage, and the swain had promised that, if she would but meet him at 2 in the morning, at the bend of the lane, he would satisfy her, and remove all jealousy and differences. "Very well, my lass," said the farmer; "come, and I'll show you what he had to give you." He led the way, and revealed to the horrified girl the long, deep, narrow hole and the sharp ax which had awaited her. Naturally she did not any longer pursue her lover, and here is a dream which even Mr. Proctor will admit not to have been purposeless. Indeed, the "machinery" of the drowning cow made the vision appeal direct to the bucolic mind. If the authority for the story is not all we could wish, what can excel that for the spiritual rendezvous at "Ticonderoga,'—a story lately told by Dean Stanley in Fraser's Magazine? How could a man dream that a spirit offered to meet him at Ticonderoga, a place which he never heard the name of till he fell mortally wounded in the battle there, if there were nothing not naturally explicable in dreams?—*London News.*

GIVE THE BOYS TOOLS.—Almost all boys are naturally mechanics. The constructive and imitative faculties are developed in part, at a very early age. All boys are not capable of being developed into good, practical, working mechanics, but most of them show their bent that way. There are few cases in which the boy has no competent idea of the production of a fabricated result from inorganic material, but such cases are. Given the proper encouragement and the means, and many boys whose mechanical aptness is allowed to run to waste, or is diverted from its natural course, would become good workmen, useful, producing members of the industrial community. The mechanical boy ought to have a shop of his own. Let it be the attic, or an unused room, or a place and tools. Let him have a good pocket-knife, chisel, gouges, planes, cutting-nippers, saws, a foot rule, and material to work. Let the boy have a chance. If is a mechanic it will come out, and he will do himself credit. If he fails he is to follow some calling that does not demand mechanical skill.

How many husbands are they who can appreciate this story? A darkey recently made application for a divorce from his wife. When asked on what ground he demanded a divorce he explained as follows: "De ground of dis ocassion is sufficient enough. When I rented ten acres and worked one mule, I married a woman suitable for the ocassion. Now I rent sixty acres of land an' work five mules. My fust wife is a mighty good ten-acre wife, but she don't suit de occasion ob sixty acres. I needs a woman what can spread more."

Improvements at the White House

The improvements at the White House which have been in progress during the absence of the President and Mrs. Hayes have now been entirely completed, and the building is being made ready for the return of the family. The new flooring of encaustic tiles in the large vestibule, into which the main or north entrance opens directly, is one of the most noticeable of the permanent improvements which the present incumbents have caused to be made in the Executive Mansion.

This has only been finished since Oct. 1. It is tiled in a mosaic pattern in bright colors, and it is a welcome relief from the much soiled and faded green carpet which did duty in its place so many years. This vestibule is more used than any other part of the building, as every one who goes to the White House, whether to attend to business or a reception, or to see the mansion, must pass through it. The ushers stand there during the day and evening, and the Marine Band is stationed there on some state occasions, so no carpet could long retain its beauty in such a public hall.

Mention has more than once before been made of the very great necessity that exists for a general refurnishing of the first floor of the White House. This is especially apparent in the East Room, whose furniture has been in use seven years, and never was suitable for that magnificent apartment. It was said at the time that nothing more expensive could be purchased on account of the appropriation being so small. The curtains and coverings of the furniture are of mouse-colored gray worsted satin-faced rep, with red plush facings. Sight-seers have often helped themselves to souvenirs of this material cut from the upholstery unseen by the ushers at the time.

A large and very handsome extension-table has been made as a banqueting board for the state dining-room. This will seat from thirty-six to thirty-nine guests, as did that which it is to replace. The old one, which has seen service many years, and has had seated around it innumerable dignitaries, native and foreign, had a top of common wood covered closely with green rep. Its legs, however, are very handsome, being of carved walnut and scroll-shaped.

Now lace curtains were put in the state dining-room last year, and new ones will soon be put up in some of the parlors.

In the conservatories, as was mentioned in the Bazaar in August, many improvements have been made, and the widening of that adjoining the main hall and state dining room gives a good view of its plants through the large doorways and windows, which have been enlarged. In each corner of the first green house, facing the corridor and dining-room, is a pyramid-shaped mound of white coral, in the center of each of which sprays and jets of water will be introduced. This white coral contrasts finely with the vivid green of the surrounding plants.

Secretary Evarts, in speaking of recent improvements at the Executive Mansion, spoke of the great necessity for the repairs which had been made, as so much of the old wood-work had been found in a decaying condition. He said he hoped the improvements would continue at the old house instead of building a new one. He, as well as Mrs. Hayes and others of the present administration, has a deep appreciation of the associations connected with a building in which every one of our Presidents except the first has lived, and he often visited it while it was being erected, and saw it when nearly ready for President Adams to move in.

A few additions within two years have been made to the President's Cabinet-room, where he always sits during office hours to receive visitors and transact business, and where twice a week the Cabinet meetings are held. Last year a royal Wilton carpet was laid down therein. This is of American manufacture, and made by the same firm, and is of the same pattern as that which took a prize in the American Department of the Vienna Exposition. It has small flowers on a dark ground, and is at once handsome and suitable. It looks now as fresh as if newly laid.

A life-size portrait of George Washington at full length, and wearing his uniform, hangs facing where the President sits at his Cabinet table. This was received a year ago, and was a present from the President of the United States of Colombia, South America, to the President of the United States of North America. It was painted in Quito by a native artist, Luis Cadena. He portrayed his own idea of our pater patriæ with the aid of some stray engravings. The picture is considered fine as a painting, but gives a different idea of George Washington from that common among us, representing a man who looks more like a French marquis of the Louis Quatorze era than an American soldier. Some consider it similar to Houdan's statue of Washington at Richmand, Va. It was handsomely framed when presented.

Near the mantel is a small standing desk of polished mahogany, which President Hayes had purchased for his own use. He invariably stands when signing public documents, and his friends laughingly say it is because the man who was accused for so long of having no backbone has so much that he cannot bend to a sitting posture when affixing his signature to important bills or vetoing others in a message to Congress.—*Harper's Bazar.*

NO CEREMONY.—The late Baron Ricasoli greatly disliked court ceremony and would never wear the court costume. When Victor Emanuel made a triumphal entry into Florence the Master of Ceremonies sent word to Ricasoli that he must wear a gold embroidered coat and a certain kind of hat for the occasion. Ricasoli listened to the message, then replied: "Return to the Signor Marchese and say there are two ways for him to choose. Either I go to meet the King en froc (dress-coat), or I shall not go." The messenger was frightened out of his wits, and when Breme heard Ricasoli's irreverential reply he also was horribly shocked. "I'll settle the matter," he said, stiffly. So he went to Ricasoli in person, and made him quite a speech upon etiquette, to which Ricasoli listened without changing a muscle in his face; then at the end he replied: "Signor Marchese, I shall go in a dress-coat or not at all. No Ricasoli ever wore livery." The grand master of embroidered coat-tails was in a high rage. "I shall inform his Majesty," he said with a threat, as he turned to leave. "Informi pure," (Tell him then!) answered Ricasoli, coolly. "But my mind is made up," When Victor Emanuel heard the story he also shocked his grand master by bursting into a hearty laugh, and said, "Caro Marchese, pray send word to Baron Ricasoli that he can come dressed as he pleases; he will always be welcome." So, at the grand entry of the King, Ricasoli appeared in a black dress-coat, buttoned tight as usual, and over it shone the order and collar of the Annunzata.

Sham Burial Suits.

Of late years the fashion in funeral wardrobes has materially changed. Where our ancestors used to be put to their last quiet bed in a plain shroud, their descendants make the same journey in full dress. In the case of a gentleman, a black coat and pantaloons, with a white vest, shirt and tie, have been defined as the last tribute of decency he can pay to the social system from which he has departed, A lady is required to be attired in attire whose quality is generally decided by her dressers, but which is of a sober hue.

There are few men who would through choice wear a dickey over their breasts instead of a shirt on their bodies. Yet the sham burial suits are nothing but dickeys. A Sunday News reporter saw one in an undertaker's window the other day, or rather he saw two. One was intended for a gentleman, and the other for a lady. They were inclosed in neat boxes, with glass covers, and would have been quite pleasant to look at if it hadn't been for the coffin which formed a background to them, and the photographs alongside of an embalmer inspecting the corpse of a man who, if looks go for anything, must have been hanged for slaughtering three or four infant schools from a tub of chemicals through a garden hose. At first sight they seemed to be what they were evidently intended to represent. The reporter was examining them, when a rosy man, who had been telling a story to several cheerful gentleman, who laughed heartily at it, called from his arm-chair in the doorway, "What do you think of them, eh?"

"They seem to be real nice," the reporter responded.

"Nice!" replied the rosy man, "why, they're just bang up. Look at 'em in here close to. How is that for high, eh? Only take that in."

And yanking what had seemed to be a black coat, vest, shirt, collar, and tie completely from its case, he waved a fluttering rag over the reporter's head. The arrangement was simply a front, no longer than a waiter's jacket, and with tapes behind to tie it to the body. "Nobody ever see the back of 'em," said the rosy man, "and half of the lid covers 'em up to the waste. So what's the use of buying a $40 rig or so when you can get one of these for $10 I want to know? Ain't the deceased lost enough without chucking his clothes in too?"

The reporter admitted that, taking this view of the subject, the idea was certainly an admirable one. Encouraged by this endorsement, the rosy man sent a rosy boy, who was cracking peanuts and throwing the shells into an open casket, for a pint of beer, and went into details. He had long noticed with pain that the poorest of people buried the best suit of clothes they could obtain with their dead. According to a computation he had made with great care something over $3,000,000 was squandered annually in this way, literally thrown to the worms. This was very wrong. It was an outrage on the whole system of social economy. Somebody could wear those garments and get more good out of them than the man or woman who had them on. Then why don't they wear them?

They didn't wear them because they were "down on" shrouds, and couldn't bury the "deceased" with nothing at all on.

But the present improvement supplied a happy medium. It arrayed the body in a stylish garb wherever the body was seen. In the hidden recesses of the casket, where no eyes had access, it didn't matter in the least how it was dressed. One of these suits only cost from $5 to $15, according to its quality, Ladies' dresses. constructed on the same plan, rated according to the same schedule. The idea was a new one, but it had made a hit, and the sham suits were selling; to use the narrator's own picturesque figure of speech. "like hot cakes." The illusive garments were made in all styles to suit all tastes. One dress had lately been made for a young lady who desired to be buried in pink. Her family were going to sacrifice her best dress when this substitute was suggested to them. "And her sister wore that dress to a ball last week," said the rosy man, triumphantly. "Simmy seen her in it didn't you?"

Simmy set down the beer, and responded in the affirmative. As the reporter prepared to depart he asked:

"Are they patented?"

"You bet," replied the rosy man. "When you need one let your folks give us a call, will you? Simmy, hand the young man a card."—*New York News.*

A TOMBOLA.—A very amusing toy can be made out of an egg. The way to do it is this: Get a clean, well-shaded fresh egg. With a strong needle make a hole at each end about the size of a large shot, and then suck out the contents of the egg. Now you have the hollow shell. Through one of the holes drop in about a tablespoonful of shot and the same quantity of beeswax or tallow. Now take a small bit of bread and work it between the fingers till it becomes a paste; with this stop up the hole at the big end of the egg. Then procure a cup of boiling water and hold the egg in it till the wax is melted, taking care to hold it quite upright, so that all the shot will settle in the big end. This will take about five minutes. Then hold the egg in very cold water till the wax has cooled. This will take about five minutes more. You will now find that the egg will stand upright on the table, no matter what position you may lay it down. The next thing is to paint or draw on it a figure of an old gentleman, and you have the Tombola complete. If the figure be painted in oil-colors, the Tombola can be made to perform his pranks under water.

A story comes all the way from Atchison, Kan., to explain why Clara Louise Kellogg has never married. In her school days she fell in love with a poor boy, and they exchanged vows of constancy. She went on the stage and made a fortune. He declared that he would not become her husband until his wealth equalled hers; and it has never done so, though he has struggled hard to increase it to the required amount.

The Epizootic,

The first step is to recognize the u[illegible] welcome guest. The more promine[illegible] symptoms are cold ears, nose and leg[illegible] a dry, rough coat; the membrane [illegible] the mouth and air passages red and, [illegible] first, dry, but later there is a dischar[illegible] of thin, acrid mucous from the nostri[illegible] a dry, hard cough; eyes heavy and du[illegible] with a free discharge of a wate[illegible] fluid at times; swelling of the thro[illegible] and general fever. These sympto[illegible] increase in gravity for two, three, [illegible] more days, and the nasal discharge [illegible] comes more profuse and flaky. Wi[illegible] a sick horse presenting all, or most [illegible] the above symptoms, one may safe[illegible] decide that he has a dose of epizoot[illegible] to deal with. That settled, what [illegible] the best plan of treatment? I belie[illegible] the best course of treatment to be th[illegible] which involves the least active mea[illegible] ures. The greatest danger lies in ove[illegible] dosing and trying to do too much. [illegible] nine cases out of ten, all that is requi[illegible] ed is to keep the horse warm, the bov[illegible] els regular, see that it does not tal[illegible] cold and leave the event with th[illegible] greatest of all physicians, natu[illegible] Does it harm the horse to use it whi[illegible] sick? No, not if carefully used. O[illegible] the contrary, mild exercise will be [illegible] decided benefit. Of course the hor[illegible] should not be used on a wet day or [illegible] day that is raw and windy, neith[illegible] should it be driven so as to becom[illegible] heated or sweaty. In driving a sic[illegible] horse, while stopping, no matter ho[illegible] short the time, always stand the an[illegible] mal so that its back will meet the win[illegible] and throw a blanket over the neck an[illegible] shoulders. When the horse comes [illegible] the stable rub him down well, blank[illegible] warmly and give him a good bed. B[illegible] don't blanket too much. Don't mal[illegible] the horse soft by wrapping chest, nec[illegible] and throat with rags and blankets. [illegible] does no good but harm. It is a goo[illegible] plan to give hot feed. In the case [illegible] my own horse I fed equal parts [illegible] whole oats and barley meal stirred [illegible] with plenty of boiling water, throwin[illegible] into each feed a tablespoonful of gi[illegible] ger, and giving it to the animal as h[illegible] as she will eat it. This, with good ha[illegible] gentle exercise, a warm stable and b[illegible] and a little extra care is all that [illegible] needed in nine cases out of ten. In [illegible] severe case a good veterinary surge[illegible] should be consulted at once.

The question has been asked me, c[illegible] man take the disease from the hors[illegible] I think he can. The same law gover[illegible] disease in the lower animals as in m[illegible] What will cause epizootic to devel[illegible] in the system of the horse, will cau[illegible] the development of an allied disease [illegible] the master. I am satisfied that the d[illegible] ease may be taken by man direct fr[illegible] the horse. If some portion of the ac[illegible] secretion discharged from the nose [illegible] the horse, should be lodged in t[illegible] mouth or throat of a man, I am co[illegible] dent he would run great risk of co[illegible] ing down with "epizootic." Theref[illegible] it is well, if your horse is sick w[illegible] that disease, to be careful not to inh[illegible] his breath or to let him cough or sne[illegible] in your face.—*Agricultural Wo[illegible] (Grand Rapids.)*

An Owl's Revenge.

A remarkable instance of inte[illegible] gence shown by an owl in conceivi[illegible] and carrying out a project of vengea[illegible] on a farm laborer, who had destro[illegible] a whole family of young ones bef[illegible] they had gained the requisite stren[illegible] to take wing, is related by a Fre[illegible] provincial journal. An owl had bu[illegible] its nest in an old oak tree, which gr[illegible] near a farm in the commune of Be[illegible] vry. Its mate had laid during t[illegible] month of July several eggs, which [illegible] due time developed into a promis[illegible] progeny of young birds. A farm lab[illegible] er, moved by a sentiment of aversi[illegible] for owls which is common in count[illegible] parts, determined a few days ago to [illegible] short the lives of the young ones, a[illegible] choosing a favorable opportunity, [illegible] his project into execution. The inf[illegible] owls were taken away from the mat[illegible] nal nest and massacred, but by wh[illegible] followed it will be seen the par[illegible] birds did not allow their tragical f[illegible] to remain unavenged. On several ev[illegible] enings succeeding that during wh[illegible] the nest had been plundered, the [illegible] lagers returning from the fields rema[illegible] ed the male owl flying in an agita[illegible] manner round the farm. During [illegible] whole week it hovered near the far[illegible] biding its time, and at length the ri[illegible] moment arrived. The young man w[illegible] had so ruthlessly exterminated t[illegible] brood of owls was crossing the thr[illegible] hold of the farm at dusk, when the [illegible] reaved bird swooped down on h[illegible] from the tree where it was keepi[illegible] watch, and with surprising swiftn[illegible] tore out his left eye with its cla[illegible] The intolerable pain caused by t[illegible] sudden attack made the victim of [illegible] swoon away. When he recovered co[illegible] siousness, and had had his wou[illegible] dressed, he related the circumstanc[illegible] under which he received it, and [illegible] search was instituted to discov[illegible] whether the owl was still lurking [illegible] the vicinity. No traces of it we[illegible] however, to be found, but the you[illegible] man will have reason to remember t[illegible] lodger in the old oak tree, since for t[illegible] rest of his life he will have to ma[illegible] one eye do the duty for two.

Handel loved a good story, and t[illegible] one with zest, but with this advanta[illegible] to the listener, that when excited [illegible] told it in four different languages [illegible] once. He loved a good dinner, and [illegible] big one, too, that is if all stories [illegible] true, and the following among t[illegible] number: Once he entered a coff[illegible] house and ordered a meal for thr[illegible] which the servant accordingly went [illegible] prepare. The repast not appearing [illegible] lysoon as he expected, Handel furi[illegible] rang the bell, and asked to know w[illegible] "I will serve," said the waiter, "wh[illegible] the company arrives." "Den," thund[illegible] ed Handel, "bring the din[illegible] *prestissimo*; I am de compan[illegible] Nor would any descripti[illegible] of Handel's personality be co[illegible] plete without particular reference [illegible] his wig. For we are told of a cert[illegible] queue which both orchestra and au[illegible] ence knew well, which vibrated w[illegible] the motion of his head, even when t[illegible] was otherwise imperceptible, a[illegible] which registered the state of his te[illegible] per with barometric accuracy. Wh[illegible] it nodded merrily Handel was pleas[illegible] and all was well. When it mov[illegible] slowly matters looked threateni[illegible] But when it stood still, it was the o[illegible] nous lull before an explosion, and [illegible] whisper would go round, "Hush, do[illegible] yousee that Handel's in a rage?"

A Nevada widower took his f[illegible] sisters-in-law to Salt Lake and m[illegible] ried them all. The oldest is 30 and [illegible] youngest 16, and they profess the m[illegible] ardent love for their husband, as w[illegible] as for one another.

THE COMMERCIAL.

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From Golden Days.

LIFE IN THE LONE LAND.

BY EDWARD S. ELLIS.

CHAPTER V.

FRIENDS OR ENEMIES?

But the bear was dead.

The instant that Fred recovered from his frightful shock, he threw him off the carcass, with a frightened shout, and was attempting to scramble away, when Brinton perceived the truth, and called to him that there was no danger.

Young Newton was so panic-stricken that he still persisted in his desperate effort to escape, and speedily made his way to his friend, who was standing on the rocky ice above.

"Didn't you hear what I said?" demanded Brinton, with the heartiest kind of laugh "The bear is dead."

"My gracious" exclaimed the panting Fred. "I'm sure I felt him move."

"Only so far as you moved him. Look!"

As he spoke he made a leap, and landed directly where the frightened Fred struck, a few minutes before.

The bulky body was soft and yielding, the bear not having been dead long enough for his body to stiffen.

As there could no longer be any doubt that the career of the formidable animal was ended forever, Fred imitated his companion, and the two, for the first time since disembarking, stood on something else than ice.

The shots sent into the beast had been fatal, even though the terrified youngsters suspected he was impervious to lead and powder.

Roused to desperation, he had made a furious effort to get at the lads—failed, and then crawled off to one side where he expired.

"Do you know that this is a good thing for us?" asked Fred, much elated by their success.

"Of course, it's good—too good to carry away."

"I mean that it is very comfortable. Instead of sitting down on the ice, which would melt enough to keep our clothes wet, we can use this as a seat or bed, and stay dry."

"You don't think there's any danger of his melting, do you?" asked Brinton, following the example of his companion and perching himself upon the snowy carcass.

The bed was not such a one as would insure them sleep, for its shape was too convex, and in case either became unconscious, he would be certain to roll off.

"I don't feel much like sleep," said Fred, as they discussed the matter.

"Nor I, either; but that won't prevent our nodding inside of half an hour."

Their situation was the very desolation of loneliness. The wind continued to blow strongly and the waves swashed and dashed against the crystal walls, as they sometimes beat upon the rocky beach. The warmth of the day had melted the surface of the vast mass to that extent that a score of rills and streams were set running, finding their way, by means of many a fall and devious bed, to the ocean below. As the iceberg slowly swung around on it's axis, it seemed to be turning every side to the sun for the benefit of its warm rays.

With the coming of night, the cold had increased, so that this dissolution was greatly checked, though there was enough water trickling down the sides to add to the dismal gloom of the scene.

The sky was often overcast with heavy clouds, so that moon and stars were hidden, except when a little moonlight struggled through, and enabled the lads to see a short distance from them.

"Ah, we forgot our light!" exclaimed Fred, and both sprang to their feet the same moment, and looked off in the darkness.

Only a brief time had passed since the important matter was driven from their minds, but they now saw nothing of it. They swept every portion of the dark sea that was visible, hoping to observe the star-like point shoot up to view, but the minutes passed, and all remained dark.

"It must be that the iceberg has turned around so far as to shut it from sight," said Brinton.

"Can't we climb to the top and get a sight from there?"

"I wouldn't try it." replied Brinton, looking dubiously upward. "There is a good deal of danger, and it isn't likely that we would be able to find our way back to the bear; for you know the easiest thing in the world is to get lost in such a place as this. No; we'll stay where we are till daylight comes."

It was prudent that they should do so. There was reason to believe also that the light which perplexed them so much would come to view again in the course of the iceberg's revolution, so they had but to content their souls in patience for a brief while longer.

The night was chilly and uncomfortable, though nothing to compare to polaric temperature of the winter season, and the cousins huddled close together, so as to assist each other with the mutual warmth of their bodies.

"I wonder what time it is?" said Fred. "It must be after midnight."

"So it seems to me, and yet I'm certain it lacks a couple of hours of that time."

"Anyways, we're a good deal more comfortable than if made to sit on the ice, without any protection—"

The younger lad paused in dismay, for just then a shudder went through the mountainous mass, as though a powder-mine had exploded beneath it. The two felt the jar distinctly, and they were still speculating as to the cause of the phenomenon, when precisely the same thing took place again.

This time the shock was so sudden and tremendous that both sprang to their feet in consternation.

"I know what that means now," added Brinton, as the two rather timidly reseated themselves.

"What is it?"

"The bottom of the iceberg has struck ground. Like enough it has scraped off a half-dozen acres from the floor of Hudson Bay."

"It can't be very deep here."

"Why not? seven-eighths of an iceberg is always below the surface; so that, if this extends a hundred feet upward, it reaches downward more than an eighth of a mile, which is a pretty good distance. But, if it comes to a shallower piece of water, it will make trouble."

"In what way?"

"Suppose we—that is, the bottom of the mass, reaching down a thousand feet—come in collision with a mountain peak which rises upward within half that distance of the top, don't you see that this floating mountain would be very apt to turn a summerset, and—"

"The light! the light!" suddenly broke in Fred, springing to his feet in his excitement, and pointing out upon the water.

The star-like glimmer, after having come to view around the upper end of the iceberg, seemed to have stolen along the side, until now, when first seen again, it was not much more than a couple of hundred yards away.

The occupant of the boat' of course, had discovered the floating mountain and was making his way toward it.

The boys were in an ecstasy of hope, for they were sure that Captain Horton was about to remove them from their disagreeable quarters.

They sprang to their feet, and shouted and waved their hats, as though they imagined the men had the power to pierce the darkness.

"There! there! I see it" added Fred. "It's the boat!"

The dim outlines of a sail were observed, as it cautiously approached the iceberg. Growing more distinct every minute, they were not long in making the discovery that the craft was a strange one, such as they had never before seen, and consequently its occupants must be strangers as well.

They gave back no answering shouts to the lads, but it was plain they were coming after them, who did not know whether to be frightened or not.

And who could the strangers be? Were they Esquimaux from the east main, or Assiniboice Indians from Prince Rupert's Land?

And, above all, were they enemies or friends?

The question must speedily be answered.

TO BE CONTINUED.

COUNTY, STATE, AND GENERAL NEWS.

From the Courier.

The oration at the opening of the new court house at Monroe last Wednesday was delivered by ex-Governor Alpheus Felch, of this city, who was one of the first members of the bar of that county.

We heard a prediction by a prominent railroad man the other night, that tickets from Ann Arbor to Detroit would be sold for 25 cents in less than three months. By the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Buttler R. R's.

Nelson Booth took possession of the Chandler house as landlord last Sunday with the commencement of the day—midnight. Mr. Booth has an extensive acquaintance, is a genial gentleman, and will make a success of the house if any one can. We understand that Andrew DeForest will act as clerk. A better selection could not possibly have been made.

From the Democrat.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.—Jas. L. Hobbs to Clinton B. Hobbs, land in sec. 29, York, $3,090.

Moses Lesprence to E. W. Bascom, property in Ysilanti township, $77.50.

Chas. Patzock to John Sheweld, property in Ypsilanti, $500.

John F. Barth to Geo. A. Barth, 160 acres sec. 14, Sharon, $6,209.

From the Argus.

The Burleigh cases, one for divorce, instituted by Virginia W. Burleigh, the other brought by John L., to recover a considerable sum of money from Virginia W., are not expected to be tried at the present term, neither party being ready, the reasons alleged.

Thursday, Nov. 18th, Caspar H. Borgess vs. James Hudler. Timothy McCone, of Chelsea, furnished dirt for grading grounds for church by order of parish priest Patrick Duhig and obtained judgment. By virtue of execution issued upon said judgment, McCone levied on a buggy supposed to be the property of Duhig. A writ of replevin was issued in the name of Caspar H. Borgess, Bishop of Detroit, claiming that all property coming into possession of a priest is by the Catholic canonical law property of the Bishop. A trial before a jury resulted in favor of Vames Hudler as constable and deputy sheriff, who by virtue of an execution had possession of the property. Time until first day of next term granted to move for new trial.

Josiah S. Case vs. Wm. R. Hewitt and Wm. Burtless. Judgment on promissory note of $1,336.38.

L. Munson, a law student, and B. B. Barnet of Chelsea, admitted to practice law.

Saturday, Nov. 20th. Wm. Barnes vs. W. D. Smith. Action brought to recover for work and expenses by plaintiff upon coal lands jointly leased by Barnes and Smith. Jury returned "No cause for action."

Allen Sheldon and Co. vs. John G. Wackenhut. Judgment on stipulation for plaintiffs of $1,764.52.

Additional Local continued from First Page.

PERSONALS.

D. W. Thompson is in town.

Judge Harriman was in the city Tuesday.

Chas. Wilkinson has moved back from Martinsville to Ypsilanti.

Mrs. Prof. Robinson is visiting her uncle L. D. Showerman.

Mrs Wm. Parker and Mrs. L. D. Showerman have just returned from a visit to Fenton.

Hon. E. D. Lay is a quiet unassuming man, but an efficient chairman of an assembly.

Hon. Rice A. Beal was at the pioneer meeting Wednesday and made a couple of characteristic speeches.

Philip W. Stimson left Saturday night for Colorado, where he intends to spend a couple of years.

Miss Josie Drury came home last Monday. Her school at Ludington having closed for the present on account of the Diphtheria.

Mr. Charles E. King, accompanied by Mr. Frank Whitney of Chicago, is making an extended tour through the southern states and western territories.

The following gentlemen interested in the history of the County now underway called upon us Wednesday: Chas. C. Chapman, S. J. Clarke, Gilbert A. Ottman, E. C. Chandler.

D. S. VanDyne and wife who used to live in Superior, have recently celebrated their silver wedding. They reside near Solomon city, Kansas.

J. I. VanDyne and wife have returned from a plesant visit in the western part of the state. Ionia, Grand Ledge, St. Johns and St. Louis, Gratiot County.

MARRIED.

SHOWERMAN—SMITH—At the residence of E. P. Kellogg, Northville, Mich., on Thursday, Nov. 24th, WALTER SHOWERMAN, son of Delos Showerman, of Detroit, to MISS VENA M. SMITH, of Northville.

DIED.

WILLIAMS.—At his late residence in the township of Ypsilanti, Sunday morning, Nov. 27th, RICHARD WILLIAMS, after a severe illness of three weeks with typhoid fever.

He was born October 25th, 1810, in Niagara Co., N. Y. He came to Michigan in 1829, and settled five miles south of what now is Ypsilanti. Then it was nearly all a wilderness. The town was then located on what was known as Woodruffs Grove, and consisted of two log stores, out of which he purchased goods. He was married in 1832, and commenced housekeeping without scarcely any of the necessities, to say nothing of the comforts of life. He raised a family of nine, six sons and three daughters, all of whom lived to grow up, and be settled in life before death entered the family He always enjoyed the society of his friends and family, was very anxious to live, and hardly knew how to endure this his first sickness, and never employed a physician for himself before, yet he said he was ready and willing to die if the Lord saw fit to take him now. He passed away like a child falling asleep.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

REGULAR MEETING.

MONDAY EVE., Nov. 29, 1880.

Council met.
Mayor in the chair.
Roll called.
Absent Ald. Kishler and Terns.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

TO THE MAYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF YPSILANTI:

GENTLEMEN:—I hereby resign the office of Justice of the Peace of the First Judicial District of the City of Ypsilanti, the same to take effect from and after this date.

Dated, Ypsilanti Mich., Nov. 29th, 1880.

PRESCOTT M. SKINNER,
Justice of the Peace.

On motion same was accepted. Ayes, 8; Nays, 0.

CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS.

Clerks of Election	$ 20 00
H. H. Smith, Repairing Spire St. Luke's Church	57 73
H. H. Smith, Cleaning Streets, etc	54 72
Voted from Contingent Fund, Ayes 8, Nays 0.	
Ypsilanti Gas Co., Gas Aug. 1st to Oct. 1st.	9 60
To Com. on Gas Lights.	
James W. Case, Cutting Brush in Cemetery,	10 00
To Com on Cemeteries.	
Ald. Terns present.	
H. H. Smith, Paid for care of Mrs. Ambrose	12 50
Hewitt & Champion, Wood	53 95
McElcheran & McAndrew, Burial,	8 00
A. F. Kinne, Med. Attendance	12 00
Voted from Poor Fund. Ayes 9, Nays 0,	

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Ald. Fraser:—

RESOLVED, That the bill for the care of Mrs. Ambrose be referred to the City Attorney for Collection.

Adopted.

By Ald. Robbins—

RESOLVED, That the Council now organize as a Board of Registration. Carried.

BOARD OF REGISTRATION.

Ald. Robbins in the Chair.
Quorum present.

By Ald. Kirk:—

RESOLVED, That the Aldermen of the several Wards of the First Judicial District of the City of Ypsilanti are hereby declared to constitute Boards of Registration for their respective Wards and that they shall meet on Saturday, Dec. 18th, and remain in session from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M., to allow all persons not already registered, who may be qualified voters in said Wards to register their names as follows: First Ward at Engine House, Second Ward at E. P. Allen's office, Third Ward at Council Hall; and that the City Clerk give the necessary notice required by law.

Adopted.

Board adjourned.

Council called to order by the Mayor.
Qourum present.

BY ALD. KIRK.—

Whereas, a vacancy has occurred in the office of Justice of the Peace for the First Judicial District of this city; therefore,

RESOLVED, That the Council hereby appoints that a special election shall be held in said District on Monday Dec. 20th, 1880, for the purpose of electing a Justice of the Peace to fill such vacancy, and that said election shall be held at the following places, to wit: First Ward at the Engine House, Second Ward at the Office of E. P. Allen, Third Ward at the Council Hall; and that the City Clerk is hereby instructed to cause the legal notices to be given.

Adopted.

By Ald. Fraser:—

That the Mayor and Clerk are hereby authorized to lease the present wood yard for the further term of one year, at not to exceed $100.

Adopted.

On motion Council adjourned to meet Monday evening, Dec. 13th, at 7 o'clock.

FRANK JOSLIN,
City Clerk.

—Your "Sure Cure" has done me more good than any other Catarrh remedy I have ever tried. CHARLES A. DARLING,
May 23, '79. Ypsilanti, Mich.
Manufactured by DOBYN & MITCHELL, North Middle Town, Kentucky. 864 3m.

The Voltaic Belt Co. Marshall, Mich
Will send their celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days trial. Speedy cures guaranteed. They mean what they say. Write to them without delay. 835

FINE FURNITURE.

We copy from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat the following complimentary notice of one of Detroit's oldest and best business houses:

"How often is it that we see the words "fine or elegant furniture," and yet how few there are who know of its origin, or from whence it came. Up to within the past seven or eight years nothing was considered worthy of note unless it was designed and manufactured in New York or Boston. But these cities, like old stage coaches giving way to the locomotives, have been forced to yield to the artisans of Michigan. This state to-day stands at the head of the world for her original designs of truly elegant furniture. Detroit ranks, it is asserted, the first on the list, with Grand Rapids second, their productions being sought for as eagerly in Europe as in America. Detroit having honored our fair with specimens of her truly magnificent workmanship, it is a duty due her enterprise that we, too, endorse the almost unanimous exclamations of praise that was given by the hundreds of thousands of people who gazed upon the display of furniture manufactured by the Weber furniture emporium of Detroit. First, the hall tree, with its white holly dog-housed in a niche of 28 different kinds of wood; French plate glass, 30x60—cost to make, $425. 2. That elegant bedroom suit, its carvings representing day and night, verantic marble; said to be the finest suit for the money ever shown in the state—cost to make, $800. 3. The sideboard having the indorsement of the awarding committee (elegant without an equal). This, with its standing deer and hunting scene, carved from solid walnut, may indeed receive such indorsements—cost to make, $500. 4. The three-cove chamber suit, which was of a different design both in dresser and bedstead, also received comments without end—cost to make, $500. These, with other articles too numerous to mention, has given Michigan a place in the memory of all lovers of real artistic and elegant furniture."

RICE'S
Temperance Hotel,
COR. CONGRESS AND BATES,
DETROIT, Mich.

Convenient to Banks, Post Office, City Hall, and Opera Houses.
House new, and Furnished new throughout.

ONE DOLLAR PER DAY.
SINGLE MEALS 25 CENTS.
869

The most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Also excellent for human flesh. READ PROOF BELOW.

From a Prominent Physician.

Washingtonville, Ohio, June 17th, 1880.
DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents: Reading your advertisement in Turf, Field and Farm, of Kendall's Spavin Cure, and having a valuable and speedy horse which had been lame from spavin eighteen months, I sent to you for a bottle by express, which in six weeks removed all lameness and enlargement and a large splint from another horse, and both horses are to day as sound as colts. The one bottle was worth to me one hundred dollars. Respectfully yours,
H. A. BERTOLETT, M. D.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
ON HUMAN FLESH.

Bakersfield, Vt., Dec. 23, 1879.
B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents: I wish to add my testimony in favor of your invaluable liniment, "Kendall's Spavin Cure." In the spring of 1862 I slipped on the ice and sprained my right limb at the knee joint. I was very lame and at times suffered the most excruciating pain. I wore a bandage on it for over a year, and tried most everything in my reach, but could find nothing that would give me permanent relief. When I overworked, it would pain me very much. In April, 1878, I began to think I should be a cripple for life; but having some of "Kendall's Spavin Cure" thought I would try it. I used one-third of a bottle and experienced relief at once. The pain left me and has not troubled me since. I feel very grateful to you and would recommend "Kendall's Spavin Cure" to all who suffer with sprains or rheumatism. Yours truly, MRS. J. BOUTELL.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Is sure in its effects, mild in its action as it does not blister, and yet it is penetrating, and powerful to reach every deep seated pain, or to remove any bony growth or any other enlargements, such as spavins, splints, curbs, ailous, sprains, swellings and any lameness and all enlargements of the joints or limbs, or for rheumatism in man and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild and yet certain in its effects.

Send address for illustrated circular which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success, to our knowledge, for beast as well as man.

Price $.100 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors, DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Enosburg Falls, Vermont.

843 SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FOR SALE!

Two Lots, separate or together. Each 22 by 75 feet. Lots adjoining COMMERCIAL office, on Huron street.

Apply at

COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

Cures by ABSORPTION (Nature's way)

All LUNG DISEASES, THROAT DISEASES, BREATHING TROUBLES,

It **DRIVES INTO** the system curative agents and healing medicines.
It **DRAWS FROM** the diseased parts the poisons that cause death.
Thousands testify to its virtues.

You can be Relieved and Cured!

Don't despair until you have tried this Sensible, Easily Applied, and **Radically Effectual** Remedy.
Sold by all Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of **Price, $2.00**, by
Send for Testimonials and our Book. Three millions a year sent free.
THE 'ONLY' LUNG PAD CO.
William's Block, Detroit, Mich.
871-4w

Special Election.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that a Special Election will be held in the FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT of the City of Ypsilanti, Michigan, on **Monday, December 20th, 1880,** at the following places:

FIRST WARD, at the Engine House, Huron Street.

SECOND WARD, at E. P. Allen's Office, over the Post Office.

THIRD WARD, at the Council Hall, Cross Street.

At which Election the following Officer will be chosen:

One JUSTICE OF THE PEACE of the First Judical District, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Prescott M. Skinner.

Polls open at Eight o'clock A.M., and close at Four o'clock P.M.

By order of the Common Council.

872-3w FRANK JOSLIN, City Clerk.

PROBATE ORDER.
For Hearing Final Account.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the 17th day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Alfred V. Cook, deceased.

Permelia V. Cook, administratrix of said estate, comes into court and represents that she is now prepared to render her final account as such administratrix.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the sixth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered that said administratrix give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN.
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate
WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register. 8704w

MORTGAGE SALE.

By a mortgage executed by Josiah Newell, and Mary W. Newell, his wife, mortgagors, to William B. Clark, mortgagee, bearing date the twenty fifth day of September, in the year Eighteen Hundred Seventy-three, and recorded on the twenty-sixth day of September, Eighteen Hundred Seventy-three, at four o'clock and thirty minutes P. M., in the office of the Register of deeds for the county of Washtenaw, state of Michigan, in Liber forty-nine of mortgages on page 460, Josiah Newell and Mary W. Newell, his wife, duly mortgaged to William B. Clark, "All those certain pieces or parcels of land, situated and being in the city of Ypsilanti, in the county of Washtenaw, and state of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit:

Lots numbers three hundred twenty (320) and three hundred twenty-one, (321) in Showerman and Compton's addition to the village (now city) of Ypsilanti; said lots being bounded on the east by Ninde street."

The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, is Seven Hundred Forty Two dollars besides the attorney fee of twenty-five dollars therein named.

Default has occurred in a condition of said mortgage by which the power of sale therein contained has become operative, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, which sale will be made on the seventh day of December A. D. 1880, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the south front door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court within said county.

Dated, September 11th, 1880.

T. NINDE, Attorney. WILLIAM B. CLARK, Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

By a mortgage executed by Charles W. Ford, mortgagor, to Watson Snyder, mortgagee, bearing date the twenty second day of August in the year Eighteen hundred Seventy-Two, and recorded on the thirtieth day of August, Eighteen Hundred Seventy Two, at ten o'clock A. M., in the office of the Register of deeds for the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, in Liber 49 of mortgages on page 287, Charles W. Ford duly mortgaged to Watson Snyder, "All that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the city of Ypsilanti and the county of Washtenaw and state of Michigan, known and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the south line of Congress street, formed by the intersection of the east line of Washington street with the south line of Congress street, thence south along the east line of Washington street one hundred and thirty two feet, thence east forty-nine feet, thence north, parallel to the east line of Washington street, fifty-two feet, thence west sixteen and a half feet, thence north, parallel to the east line of Washington street, eighty feet to the south line of Congress street, thence west along the south line of Congress street to the place of beginning."

The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is twenty-two hundred and eleven dollars, besides the attorney fee of thirty dollars therein named.

Default has occurred in a condition of said mortgage by which the power of sale therein contained has become operative, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof,

Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises at public vendue, to the highest bidder, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, which sale will be made on the fourteenth day of December, A. D. 1880 at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the South front door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor in said County, said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court within said County.

Dated, September 11th, 1880.

T. NINDE, Attorney, WATSON SNYDER, Mortgagee.

CHAMPION SHEET WAX
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
Manufactured by
MRS. E. A. BURLEY,
Dealer in all kinds of
WAX MATERIALS.
57 Michigan Ave. opp. Antisdel House, DETROIT
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HOLIDAY
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Come to the
COMMERCIAL OFFICE
FOR NICE
HOLIDAY PRINTING

$5,000,000.
The American Shoe Tip Co.
WARRANT THEIR
A. S. T. Co.
BLACK TIP
That is now so extensively worn on
CHILDREN'S SHOES
TO WEAR AS LONG AS THE METAL,
Which was introduced by them, and by which the above amount has been saved to parents annually. This **Black Tip will save** still **more,** as besides being worn on the coarser grades it is worn on **fine** and **costly** shoes where the Metal Tip on account of its *looks* would not be used.
They all have our Trade Mark **A. S. T. Co.** stamped on front of Tip.
Parents should ASK FOR SHOES with this
BEAUTIFUL BLACK TIP
on them when purchasing for their children.

LITTLEFIELD & WEEKS,
4 UNION BLOCK,
Have their entire store replete with fine
Crockery, China, and Glassware
For family use and
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A visit to their store is a genuine
TREAT,
Which none can fail to thoroughly enjoy.
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500,000 Acres of Land IN WISCONSIN
ON THE LINE OF THE
Wisconsin Central Railroad
For full particulers address
CHARLES L. COLBY,
Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wis

$777 A YEAR and expenses to Agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

40 Elegant Chromo Cards, New Styles, 10c. Agents wanted. L. JONES & Co., Nassau, N. Y. Rowell—869 4w

A Queer Notion.
Many people think it cheaper to buy 25 cent sizes of a proprietary medicine. But they make a mistake. For instance, Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry contains about eight times the quantity of ordinary 25 cent balsams. Becides it takes a less quantity of Wistar's Balsam to cure a cold. A single dose is often sufficient. For deep seated Colds and comsumption it has proven itself to be the best and quickest cure ever discovered. 845 1 yr.

For Thirty Years.
For thirty years Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has been kept for sale by druggists generally, and in all that time there has not been a single complaint made, but on the contrary the druggists and the people acknowledge it to be the best remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Comsumption; Bronchits, Asthma, and all lung Diseases 845 1 yr.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.
The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tette, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions. This Salve is guaranteed to give perfect Satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 Cents per Box. For Sale by Frank Smith, Ypsilanti. 859-1y

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an **Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumption and throat diseases.** For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. **Public speakers** and **singers** use them to clear and strengthen the **voice.** Sold at 25 cts. a box everywhere. 866y

CURE YOUR BACK ACHE
And all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs by wearing the
Improved Excelsior Kidney Pad,
Is a MARVEL of HEALING & RELIEF,
Simple, Sensible, Direct, Painless, Powerful.
It **CURES** where all else fails. A **Revelation** and **Revolution** in Medicine. Absorption or direct application, as opposed to unsatisfactory internal medicines. Send for our treatise on Kidney troubles, sent free. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, on receipt of price, $2. Address—
This is the Original and Genuine Kidney Pad. Ask for it and take no other.
THE 'ONLY' LUNG PAD CO.
William's Block, Detroit, Mich.
877-3m

MALARIAL POISON.
The principal cause of nearly all sickness at this time of the year has its origin in a disordered Liver which, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will ensue. A gentleman, writing from South America, says: "I have used your Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect, both as a prevention and cure for Malarial Fevers on the Isthmus of Panama."
If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and so permanently as to take
SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR,
It is given with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate infant. It takes the place of quinine and bitters of every kind. It is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
863

TOYS
AND
FANCY GOODS
AT WHOLESALE.
I call attention of Buyers to my extensive stock of the above Goods.
C. DOELTZ,
142 Woodward Ave., DETROIT.
698-4w

$5 Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. $10 a day and upward is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young girls and boys make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address H. HALLETT & Co., 864-1yr Portland, Maine.

RHEUMATISM
ABSOLUTELY CURED.
BY THE USE OF
DR. BOSANKO'S
RHEUMATIC CURE,
THE GREAT ALKALINE REMEDY.
Why you have Rheumatism! Because your system is charged with a poisonous **Uric Acid. You can be Cured** by neutralizing this acidity with **Dr. Bosanko's Rheumatic Cure,** a chemically prepared Alkaline, a Specific for Rheumatism. **Will send it post paid.**
PRICE, 75 CENTS. Ask your Druggist For It.
Address THE DR. BOSANKO MEDICINE CO., PIQUA, O.
3 (Treatise sent Free.
862 For Sale in Ypsilanti by
INGRAM, Druggist.

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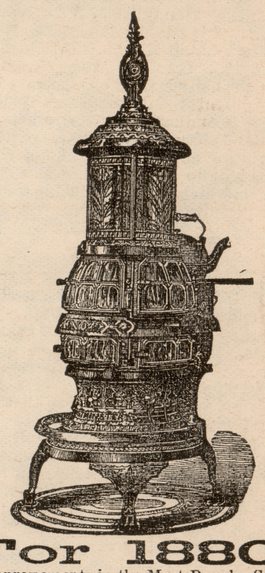
LINIMENT
Always Cures and never Disappoints The world's great Pain-Reliever for Man and Beast. Cheap, quick and reliable.

PITCHER'S CASTORIA is not Narcotic. Children grow fat upon, Mothers like, and Physicians recommend CASTORIA. It regulates the Bowels, cures Wind Colic, allays Feverishness, and destroys Worms.

THE WESTMINSTER
BASE BURNER

For 1880.
Improvements in the Most Popular Stove of last year. Call and examine the Westminster before purchasing. A full line of
HEATING STOVES,
—AND—
Favorite Cook Stoves.
A good stock of
SHELF HARDWARE
NAILS, BAR IRON, &c., &c.
J. H. SAMPSON,
17 Huron Street
YPSILANTI, MICH.

HAS COME. Dr. Kendall's famous book on that noble animal, The Horse, is now ready for distribution, and all paid up subscribers to March 1st, '81 are ent'tl'd to a copy. First come, First served.

HARNESS!
For Harness and Harness Repairing, call at the
NEW SHOP,
Opposite Deubel Bros.' flouring mill.
Prices Reasonable. 866y